



# College and Research Libraries

**July 1957**

VOLUME 18  
NUMBER 4

SELECTED REFERENCE BOOKS, 1956-57.  
By Constance Winchell

DRESS REHEARSAL.  
By David C. Mearns

THE LAMONT CATALOG.  
By Charles A. Carpenter, Jr.

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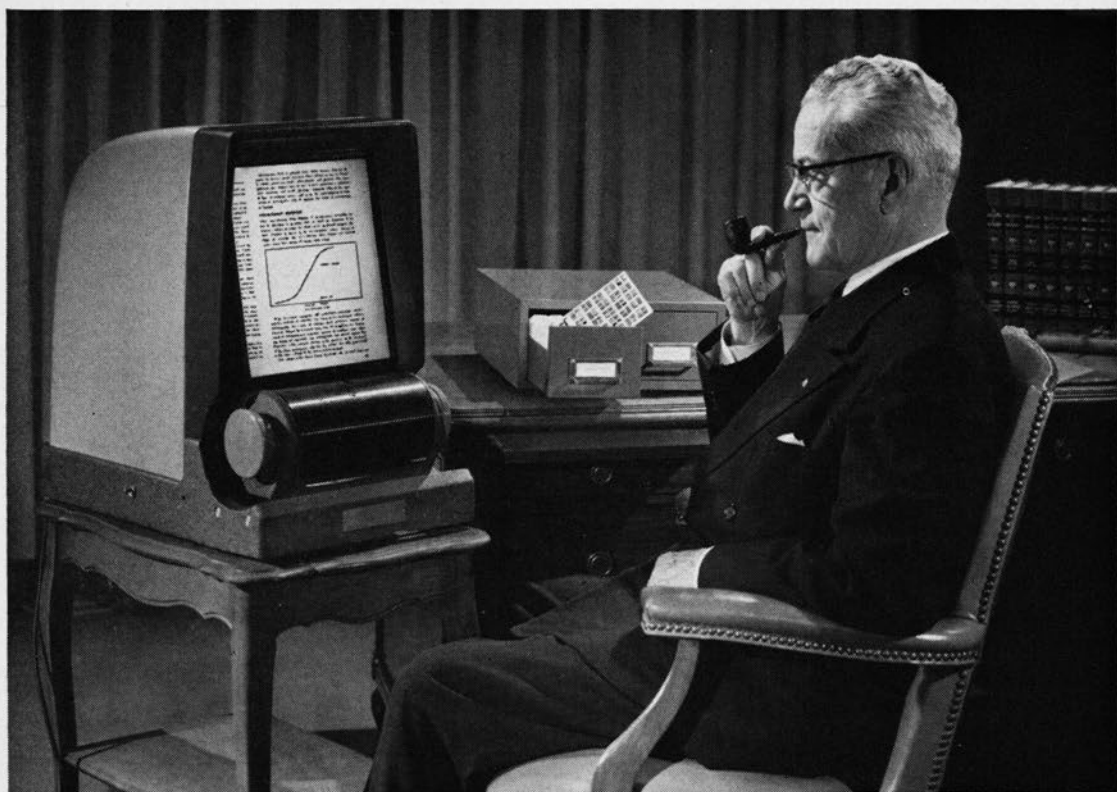
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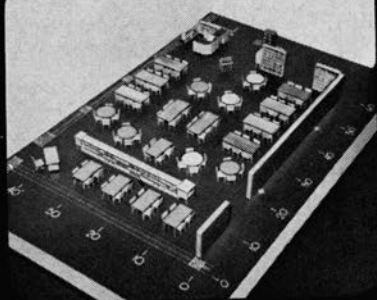
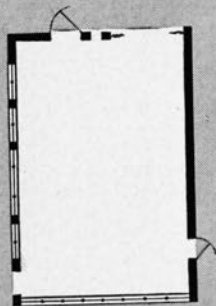
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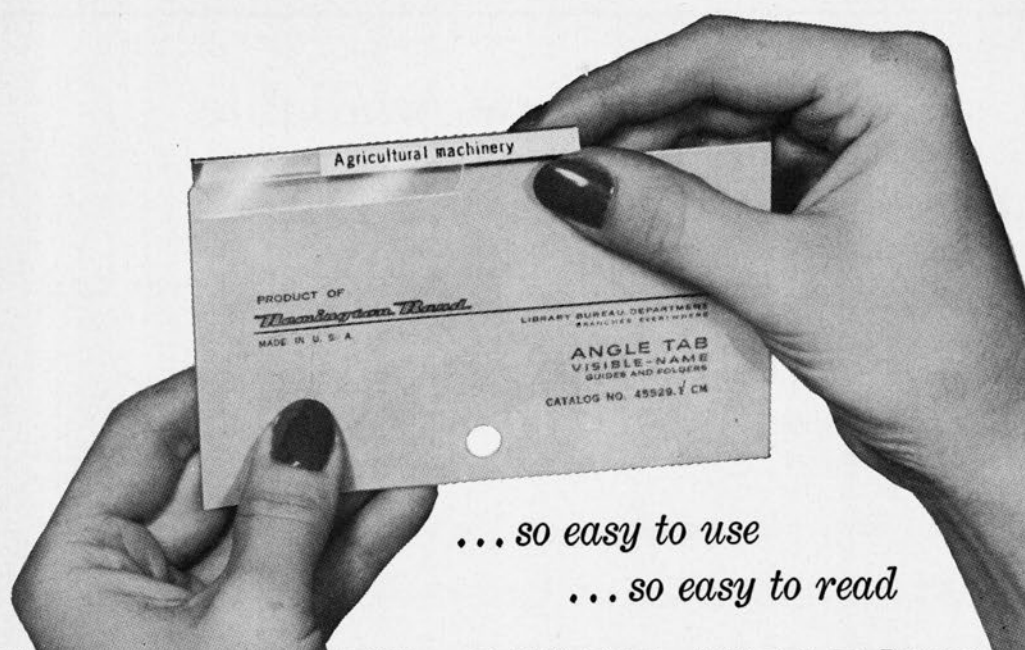
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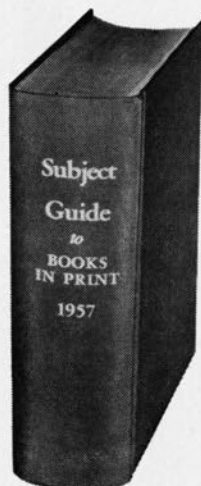
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## Dress Rehearsal

FOR MORE THAN forty years *The Secret Book* of Edmund Lester Pearson has been, for all I know, very secret indeed, but at the outset of subjecting you to this ordeal I propose, for your discomfort, to exhume two passages from it. In the first, a character named Pratt (presumably Enoch Pratt) interrupts his dictation to exclaim to his secretary:

You wouldn't have me make a new and original statement at a meeting of librarians, would you? That would never do! Part of them would denounce me as flip-pant, and the rest—the library magazines, for instance—would refer condescendingly to what I said as “clever,” which means “smart but shallow.” The great art of a library meeting speech . . . is to utter as many solemn platitudes as possible with a very solemn face. It is always sure to be called both “scholarly” and “sound.”

You may be sure that I will follow Mr. Pratt's excellent and immutable counsel.

The second extract is a single line, found among the k's in the index, reading: “Kilts, Not Worn by Bibliographers, 25.” Why this entry was made I cannot say with any assurance, but I can say quite positively that it leads to nowhere; it is a snare, a delusion, a fraud, the veriest fake. No such reference appears in the text. Of course, Mr. Pearson may have compiled the index before he wrote the book, and, thereby, have permitted his fancy to wander a little aimlessly; but a more satisfactory explanation, it seems to me, would be a conviction on the part of that stern New

England author that only the lecherous would be so reckless, so uncomplaining, so free of self-consciousness and embarrassment, so remote from decency and refinement as to feel impelled to look up kilts—even (shall we say?) in an index.

But for me the line has a deeper meaning: it is an acknowledgment of the professional preoccupation with costume which is a trait, a guild-mark of librarians at every season and in every clime. Yet here the women have all the better of it. Listen as they protest to William Allen Butler that they have *Nothing to Wear* except Hawthorne's *Birthmark* and Miss Millay's *Few Figs from Thistles*. With Walt Whitman they can *Sing the Body Electric* and disguise Cabell's *Figures of Earth* by calling on William Miln to stuff them *All in a Bustle*. Milady has only to reach for one of Amy Lowell's *Patterns* to emerge as Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*, with Hergesheimer's *Bright Shawl* across her shoulders, her hair bewitching with Amelia Barr's *Bow of Yellow Ribbon* and flashing Vincent Sheean's *Pieces of a Fan*. If she finds her *Leather-Stocking* unbecoming she can do without it altogether and let W. D. Steele cry out *How Beautiful with Shoes!* Even millinery is provided. She takes Michael Arlen's *Green Hat*, trims it with Lawrence Stalling's *Plumes*, and ties it on with one of Huneker's or Maugham's *Painted Veils*.

The men, as I say, have been less favored. The *Knickerbocker's History* have not only been completed; they have passed from fashion. Moreover, it is clumsy to mop an anguished brow with nothing softer than Cooper's *Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief*; Walter Scott has supplied a single *Redgauntlet*;

---

Mr. Mearns is assistant librarian, American Collections, Library of Congress.

Thomas Hood has come up with nothing more substantial than a *Song of the Shirt*, and so, choice must be made between Buchan's *Greenmantle* and Melville's *White Jacket*. There is no variety in neckwear; Thomas Nelson Page once found an *Old Gentleman with the Black Stock*, but Conan Doyle has had to relinquish *His Last Bow*. The severest discomfort is caused by thrusting Gilbert Parker's *Seats of the Mighty* into John Hay's *Little Breeches*. Only the elect can get about *Under the Red Robe*, as tailored by Stanley Weyman.

Yes, librarians have clothes all about them, yet, strangely, they have never produced a satisfactory working garb. This is not to say that they haven't tried; of course they have. Why, as long ago as 1890, one of them named H. J. Dennis wrote a discursive letter on the subject to the Library Bureau, the following portions of which were published in the October number of *The Library Journal*:

I have a suggestion to make. The catalogue sent gives a long list of very useful aids . . . to the librarian, but does not mention one that I daily need, *viz.*, a library coat, or toga, or tunic, or gown, or robe. We all know that he is well dressed whose garb is adapted to his work, whether he is about to make a balloon ascension or go down into the bottom of the deep in a diving-bell. Now, the work of a librarian is a good deal mixed, and, hence, a proper garment for him requires some thought. He starts in the morning rather neatly clad in a business suit, and at his desk and in his general work is all *au fait*, but soon the "antiquarian" comes in and wants some dust-covered folio exhumed from the sands of Egypt on Shelf 13. The librarian climbs the ladder and finds the volume, venerable with the dust of ages, and on climbing down with the principal part of the dust belonging to the volume removed to his own person, he is confronted by a troop of visitors to the capitol, and must be introduced all around before he can seek the relief of the dust-

broom. He did not cut a very genteel figure and knows it, whereas, had he worn a proper garment, he would have been as ready to receive company after his dust-bath as before.

What should the library tunic be, and how made? My idea is, there should be one for summer and one for winter use. The summer one might be of gray silk, and the winter one of gray cassimere, light, fine, and probably lined. It should be cut loose about the shoulders and with loose sleeves; should have a neat, low-standing collar, rounded at the corners, and fitted with a clasp emblematic of his office, say, an open book, with light frogs down the front. It should be neatly gathered over the chest, with a wide band around the waist with a clasp similar to the one at the throat, only larger, and close buttoned at the waist. The skirts should hang fully to the knee—it would be better to hang a little below. Pockets at right and left of breast and skirts with lapels over skirt pockets. The cassimere one could be made the same, except it might be lined.

Now, there is a garment, as I can see it in my fancy, that would be comfortable and becoming, and make the librarian a properly dressed man in all the departments of his work, and when at night he exchanged his robe on the peg for his "Prince Albert," to go upon the street, he would not have the appearance of just returning from a house cleaning. I have never been able to describe this garment so that a tailor could make it, and yet it seems to me that a tailor of some taste could easily do it. I believe librarians generally would want these garments if they could get them—at least I should be ready to take two of them. You might add this garment to your list of library conveniences, and it seems to me that it would not be the one least appreciated by the craft. Let your artist devise the style of the garment, and an artistic tailor furnish rules for taking the proper measure in each case, and it seems to me that the orders would begin to come in. By getting the proper goods in quantities to afford you wholesale prices, and by having many gar-

ments made by one firm, you could supply them cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere, to say nothing of their being more neatly and tastefully made. Why should not the librarian have a uniform, or at least a garment that is at once comfortable and adapted to his work?

Whether the Dennis smock ever gained common acceptance or attained a general vogue, I do not know, but I do know that when Herbert Putnam, a few years later, became librarian of the Boston Public he was photographed in an outfit curiously combining the features of a Salvation Army uniform with the regalia of a bellhop at the Waldorf, and with the initials *B. P. L.* embroidered on the collar in solid gold. Mr. Putnam does not appear to have persisted in wearing this costume; perhaps he found it too often mistaken for a lackey's livery rather than for the finery of a field marshal.

Our English confreres have always had an instinct for correct appearance. This is borne out by a reference in Alexander John Philip's *The New Assistant*; or, *The Junior's Vade Mecum* where, on page 17, is the admonition: "Keep a good look out for dingy backs . . . or dirty edges: they are all worth further examination in the never-ending campaign to keep . . . clean and fresh and bright." But, alas, our British colleagues take a dim view of women in librarianship. Not so long ago I chanced on the following strictures which appear in Lionel McColvin's *Library Staffs*, published in 1939:

Women are quite capable of undertaking many, if not indeed all, types of library work; for some, such as work with children, they are much more suitable than men.

There are, however, good reasons why librarianship should not become entirely or predominantly a "woman's profession." We must consider this matter frankly and trust that no offence is given where none is intended. Firstly, it is a fact that as

our world is constituted, most activities are on the whole "run" by men, and, consequently, those which are not are at some disadvantage. There are several fine and capable women in library work to serve as the exception to prove this rule, but in general, if librarianship is to take its just place as a profession, if the librarian is to claim equality of status with other chief officers, and if he is to represent the needs of the service to committees and councils which are predominantly male, the senior executive and administrative library posts should be held by men. Clearly, we cannot have men in charge unless we have men in all the subordinate grades preparing themselves to fill the higher posts of the future.

Secondly, many of the contacts and many of the duties are such that a man is more appropriate than a woman.

Thirdly, as society is at present constituted, it is the man's function, as a rule, to support a wife and family. Consequently, unless there is any reason why a particular means of earning a livelihood should be delegated to women, there are potent reasons why it should be given to men.

Fourthly, a majority of women marry and then leave work. Thus, if we were to staff our libraries entirely with women, we should lose much that is valuable; the accumulation of experience would be less, as experience would continually be draining away. Neither could we count on the same amount of initial interest and enthusiasm, for though many women undoubtedly give of their best whatever the prospect of matrimony, it would not be reasonable to expect that in the aggregate a group of women would have the same incentive as a group of men whose whole future depended on their efforts.

These arguments do not allow us to exclude all women from librarianship, but they make it clear that if women are admitted, their presence must not be prejudicial to the interests of men (and indirectly of the women those men may want to support as wives).

Now methinks these alarums of Westminster's City Librarian are un-



chivalrous, ungallant, and unavailing, but they are, I suspect, nothing new. This frightened prejudice among the British has been going on for a long time. Otherwise, how can one explain the Worthing Staff Library Overall, which must be seen to be believed? The atrocious habit appears to have been the work of that traducer of womankind, Marion Frost, who was herself a woman presumably and a librarian presumptuous.

An illustrated article in praise of the vile creation besmirched the pages of *The Library World* for November, 1908; in it, the unfeeling Miss Frost wrote:

Woman's place in the work of the world has been much discussed, but few will deny that she is eminently suited to Public Library work. It is a profession which requires tact, good temper, neatness, and care for detail. These are woman's strong points in business life.

The woman librarian is, however, often lacking in that sense of fitness in dress which is essential in a position where neatness and smartness are necessary. The need for a professional dress for the woman librarian has been long felt by all who come in contact with her. At her best, even when "well-dressed" in the ordinary sense, she appears inappropriate behind the counter of a library, but at her worst she is unspeakable. Open-work blouses, trailing skirts, and imitation jewelry are appallingly unsuitable.

Efforts to alter this state of things have meant continuous pressure, even to repress the more glaring errors of dress. The policy of "pin-pricks" which this necessitates is most distasteful to any librarian, particularly if the chief be a man.

A complete reform is the only solution of the difficulty. May I give a short account of the attempt made in Worthing to deal with this problem, and the results obtained? I suggested to my staff the desirability of wearing an overall, or some kind of uniform-dress.

There were of course, objections, the chief being:

1. It was an extra expense.
2. It was unbecoming.
3. It was a uniform.

However, these objections were easily removed when I proved:

1. That the initial expense need be only a few shillings.
2. That one can be artistically as well as suitably dressed.
3. That a uniform is not synonymous with servility.

It was pointed out that the third objection was on a par with the action of the misguided domestic who removes her cap and apron when cleaning the doorstep in the deluded hope that she may be taken for the daughter of the house. There is little reason in either procedure, and as little effect. We are earning our living, and why should we be ashamed to "dress the part"? In addition to these negative points, the positive advantages were felt to be very great. There was the great convenience of being able to wear the "overall" over any kind of dress, and, when taken off, an assistant could be dressed ready to pay calls, golf, cycle, or whatever she might wish to do. And again, that if something of the kind be not soon adopted, chief librarians will insist that their staff wear black.

The staff difficulties being thus overcome, the dress itself was considered. The design was the first consideration. We wanted something that was easily put on and taken off; that did not look like a cooking apron on the one hand, or an ill-fitting dress on the other. After a number of experiments, the design shown in the accompanying photograph was adopted. It has received the approval of various librarians, and has proved very satisfactory. There should be little difficulty in adopting the idea in any library.

A girl starting on her business career easily assimilates ideas, and will quickly adopt a uniform costume when shown the desirability of a neat and workmanlike attire, and when given ideas of what to wear and when to wear it. Half the difficulties are overcome when you can prove to her that she will not be tied to any particular style of dress, may come to the li-

brary dressed as she pleases, but that, when on duty, she must look official.

Tastes are so dissimilar that it is advisable to choose a dark colour for the overall. Ours is made of dark green alpaca—a material which shows neither dust nor dirt—enlivened with a buff-coloured silk braid. It is made in one and fastens down the front from the neck to twelve inches below the waist. It has a fixed belt. If made at home the cost is five shillings eleven pence. Of course, a cheaper material can be used, but it is doubtful if it is economy. Brown holland would be a good substitute, but would require constant washing.

Ladies and gentlemen, in your interest I have carefully studied that "accompanying photograph." In my unpracticed opinion the model is an abomination, resembling a voluminous "Peter Thompson" cum rickrack, topped with a whale-boned collar. It should have brought the most exquisite contumely, excoriation and contempt upon Marion Frost. It should have been consigned forthwith to a waxen figure of horrors at Madame Tussaud's. But it remained for one of those jealous males to lead the chorus of derision. This was W. George Chambers, of Plumstead, who wrote a letter to the editor, published in the very next issue of *The Library World*, in which he said:

Surely attempts of this kind to bring woman assistants down to the level of domestic servants and shop girls are bound to recoil upon those who make them. In these freedom-loving days, people are being allowed more and more liberty in the matter of dress, and even the immaculate frock coat and silk hat of the male, which not long ago was considered obligatory upon members of the Stock Exchange, is gradually giving way to the desire of the individual for more perfect freedom.

Gradually the anti-feminine crusade crossed the waters and penetrated to these States. In 1913, the trustees of the

Cleveland Public Library promulgated these regulations governing attire:

**Dress:** Simple waists, with lining or underslips of sheer materials. Sleeves below the elbows always. Neck never lower than "Dutch neck." If without collar, "V" necks or other low cuts should never be worn without a guimpe or dickey. If they come appreciably below the lower collar line, collars and ruchings should always be fresh and clean. Half-worn finery never has any place as part of a working outfit. Skirts not too tight; if slit, the underskirt should be sufficiently long and appropriate. Well-made tailored suits are always suitable and serviceable. Becoming selection and the harmony of colors are necessary to tasteful dress.

**Hair:** Should be arranged becomingly and simply, without hair ornaments or conspicuous bows.

**Cosmetics and perfumes** have no connection with business attire.

**Jewelry:** Very little should be worn, and only such as is in keeping with a working costume, never anything showy or elaborate.

**Footwear:** Neat, comfortable, serviceable shoes, high or low. Conspicuous hosiery and dress slippers with French heels are in bad taste for working garb.

**Hats:** Should not exceed "locker space" in size.

Those were the conditions generally prevailing when I entered the trade five years later. Most of the women had achieved miracles of drabness and had the appearance of being, as the saying goes, "settled." The full skirts of some had leaded hems; these automatically dusted the lower shelves; over them, many tied sturdy aprons but wore their reticules on the outside. Those of you who saw Helen Hayes play a she-librarian in *Happy Birthday* will remember that her dress was described as "meager" and that it was said of her that "the one note of vanity in her entire make-up" was her shoes. Anita Loos may be older than she allows.

The men, in those far-off days, were

even more subdued, what with their black-cotton coats and paper cuffs. There were exceptions, of course, and among them, Appleton P. C. Griffin, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, who was invariably swathed in a cutaway and carried a swagger stick on his walks from his office to the catalog. But when he was succeeded by Fred Ashley, tradition was reasserted.

I give these personal reminiscences only to explain the pleasure I have experienced in witnessing the Revolution. I hope it is here to stay, but I have dim misgivings. Why should not women librarians, with their hard-won victory, continue to be glamorous and lovely and attractive? And why should not men librarians occasionally resemble other men? I, for one, pray that they may. But the forces of opposition are strong and powerful. They are allied with those peasants who suppose that readers come to look at books rather than at librarians. They forget that under the most salutary circumstances librarians are sometimes obliged to gaze on one another. This creates an efficiency factor; an element of cooperation.

I do not, I cannot forget that there have always been those who insist that librarians should be indistinguishable from their charges; that they should be bound rather than clothed. But these outrageous critics do not realize how disturbing crushed morocco can be when gathered about the epidermis, or how cloying is ruby buckram, or in what eccentric formats some librarians are made.

But, alas, I can no longer be sanguine about the situation, no longer phlegmatic, no longer complacent. The ADMINISTRATORS, having settled all the other problems of their so-called science, are beginning to think about costume once again.

Not so long ago, in an eastern institution, the following draft of an order received limited circulation; it I reproduce verbatim:

Subject: Attire for members of the staff who serve the public.

Your attention is called to the need for each staff member who serves the public to present a neat appearance. Individuals who fail to maintain presentable appearance shall be warned.

Effective immediately, members of the staff in all reading rooms and other areas of public service shall be directed that 1) short sleeve sport shirts without ties are not permitted, 2) if galluses are worn, or shirts of transparent material, a coat is required, 3) in hot weather the minimum requirement is a clean long sleeve, white shirt with a tie.

That is the proposed edict; its sinister implications are not, I trust, lost on any one of you. At first glance, it appears to have been perpetrated by a woman, but when one considers the raiment described, one is driven to the realization that these articles are no longer exclusively identifiable with the male. Women, too, are now wearing Polynesian bodices and are enjoying the benefits of décolletage. They, too, are sometimes seen in short sleeves, but who would be so foolish as to maintain that a reader's concentration on his work is less likely to be distracted, diverted, confounded by a lady's lovely fore-arm than by a gentleman's hirsute tattoo. Nonsense, say I, and I implore you to agree.

But permit me, brothers and sisters, to repeat the third injunction: "In hot weather the minimum requirement is a clean long sleeve, white shirt with a tie." It isn't going barefooted that arouses my angry objection. It is being denied the sacred, the guaranteed privileges of pants. Without them, aren't we going to seem even more ridiculous? Won't the sacrifice make us diffident and a little shy? In all solemnity, I cry out to you that we must uphold our trousers—uphold them if need be—to the very end. And so, my hearties, gird up your loins. The battle is joined. Let us chant together that line from Pope: "Who pants for glory finds but short repose."



## The Lamont Catalog as a Guide To Book Selection

THE MOST USEFUL volume available to the book selector in college and undergraduate libraries is *The Catalogue of the Lamont Library, Harvard College*.<sup>1</sup> As the collaborative product of Harvard specialists, the Lamont catalog has become, in effect, the successor to the long authoritative Shaw lists.<sup>2</sup> Its use as a checklist for evaluating and detecting gaps in book collections is outstanding since it contains three times as many titles as the Shaw volumes; furthermore, as Philip J. McNiff, librarian of the Lamont Library, notes in his introduction to it, the Lamont catalog has distinctive value as "an actual, working list rather than an ideal, theoretical listing of books."<sup>3</sup>

There is a danger, however, that the Lamont catalog will be accepted as a work of great reliability before its reliability has been definitely established. In order to use this kind of bibliography with the best results, the book selector must have a thorough understanding of its nature: he must know what it is supposed to be, how it was developed, and what it actually is.

The *Catalogue of the Lamont Library* is intended to list books which will be used by Harvard undergraduates. The fullest statement of the criterion for selection has been given by Mr. McNiff:

The Lamont Library . . . contains a live,

<sup>1</sup> Philip J. McNiff, ed. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953).

<sup>2</sup> Charles B. Shaw, comp., *A List of Books for College Libraries* (2d ed., Chicago: ALA, 1931); [Supplement] 1931-38 (1940).

<sup>3</sup> McNiff, p. vii.

Mr. Carpenter is librarian, Goldwin Smith Library, Cornell University.

working collection of books selected to serve the required and recommended course reading needs of Harvard undergraduates in addition to a good general collection of books.<sup>4</sup>

The supervisor of the selection project, Edwin E. Williams, has made it explicit that "books ought to be placed in Lamont only because they will be wanted by undergraduates."<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Williams has described in detail the process of selection. A file of titles compiled by librarians was turned over to faculty members, who made final additions and deletions. The initial file was assembled from reading lists prepared by professors for undergraduate courses, from catalogs of house libraries, from the Shaw lists, and from favorable reviews in about 150 journals since 1939. Fields such as art, education, and agriculture were represented by minimum collections because of particular local conditions.

In attempting to determine what the Lamont catalog actually is, viewed in terms of its purpose, one must not be critical of its omissions. More than four thousand titles originally selected were unobtainable at the time the catalog was prepared.<sup>6</sup> In the French literature section, for instance, there are striking gaps, but out-of-print books in foreign languages are difficult to procure.

Representative of the omissions are some very useful American literature titles: Alfred Kreyborg's *History of American Poetry*, Margaret Mayorga's

<sup>4</sup> McNiff, p. vii.

<sup>5</sup> Williams, "The Selection of Books for Lamont," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, III (1949), 386.

<sup>6</sup> McNiff, p. vii.

*Short History of the American Drama*, Emory Neff's volume on Robinson, and Irving Howe's study of Faulkner; critical anthologies such as Harry H. Clark's *Major American Poets* and Allan G. Halline's *American Plays*; the "inclusive edition" of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, edited by Emory Holloway; the American Writers Series volumes for Bryant, Cooper, Emerson, Holmes, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, Thoreau, Twain, and Whitman; and, to choose one novel, *The Just and the Unjust*, by James Gould Cozzens. The catalog lists an impressive percentage of essential books in the American literature field, but there are important omissions. A book should not be underestimated simply because it is not "in Lamont."

It is presumptuous to contend that a particular book will not be used by Harvard undergraduates, but we may question the inclusion of titles in the catalog with regard to their probable use by undergraduates in general. For example, do students now read Lafcadio Hearn and Agnes Repplier enough to justify eleven volumes by Hearn and twelve by Miss Repplier? A more realistic estimate might call for no more than one or two volumes by each author.

In the American Literature—History and Criticism section of the Lamont catalog, the titles by Bronson, Ellsworth, Farrar, Mitchell, Overton, Richardson, White, and James Wilson are highly questionable inclusions. The books by Cooper, Halsey, and Lawton in *Collective Biography*, and those by Onderdonk and Otis in *Poetry* are similarly suspect. It is difficult to imagine a rationale for their inclusion in an undergraduate library collection.

How often do students study the works of minor nineteenth- and twentieth-century novelists? Will forty volumes by Francis Marion Crawford, fourteen by Silas Weir Mitchell, twenty-six by Frank Stockton, ten by Charles Brockden

Brown, and nine by Joseph Hergesheimer be used by undergraduates?

Compare the list of books about Walt Whitman, particularly the biographies, with the comments in Gay Wilson Allen's *Walt Whitman Handbook*<sup>7</sup> or in the *Literary History of the United States*.<sup>8</sup> The best titles up to 1953 are there (with the exception of an excellent study by Frederik Schyberg), but so is one of the least trustworthy (Frances Winwar's); the essential books are in the library, but so are the unessential (those by Bailey, Barton, Carpenter, Masters, and Morris). The same observation can be made about the secondary works listed under Emily Dickinson, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Melville, Poe, Robinson, Thoreau, Whittier, and Wolfe.

This excess is not found only in the section on American literature. As evidence, see the bibliographies for Kant and Kierkegaard in the Philosophy section, for St. Francis of Assisi and Pascal in Religion, for Homer and Virgil in Classics, for Chaucer and Lawrence in English literature, and for Diderot and Hugo in French literature.

Possibly there are convincing reasons for including such a wide range of material in a library for undergraduates. Some of these books might be recommended, or even required, at Harvard. But the selector using the Lamont catalog must be aware that not all of the titles listed are essential, or useful, or even "good" by modern standards.

One source of a large percentage of these superfluous titles might be the 1931 *List of Books for College Libraries*, which was duplicated in the file checked by Harvard faculty members. In many respects, this volume is as out-of-date as a 1940 treatise on polio prevention. Many authors considered important in

(Continued on page 302)

<sup>7</sup> (Chicago: Packard, 1946), p. 96-102.

<sup>8</sup> Robert E. Spiller *et al.*, eds., (New York: Macmillan, 1948), III, 759-68.

# Czechoslovak National Bibliography: A Historical Sketch

THE DESIGNATION "Father of Czech Bibliography" doubtless belongs to Josef Jungmann. His work, *Historie literatury české aneb soustavný přehled spisů českých s krátkou historií národu, osvícení a jazyka*,<sup>1</sup> was the first successful attempt to compile Czech-written production from the earliest period to 1825. It is not, as the title suggests, a history of literature in the sense of belles-lettres, but rather a list of manuscript and printed material on various subjects, divided into seven chronological sections based on historical events. Each section is preceded by a brief description of the general and literary history of the period. Except in the first two sections, which comprise the earliest writings up to 1310, the material is divided into seven to ten classes: linguistics, literature, history, geography, philosophy, law, religion, mathematics, natural science, and medicine. All together, the work lists 2,453 items and has two alphabetical indexes: one of Czech authors and one of foreign authors translated into Czech. In the Czech author index, each author is provided with a short biographical sketch.

This pioneer work saw a second edition in 1849, with coverage extended to 1846, listing 7,273 items. The material was collected and prepared for publication by Jungmann himself, but due to

his death in 1847 the work was edited by V. V. Tomek. A title index, compiled by Tomek, was added in the second edition. For almost a century Jungmann's work was the basic bibliography for the period covered, and as such was often supplemented. Of these the most important is the work of I. L. Hanuš, published in two volumes (1869 and 1871) entitled *Dodatky a doplňky k Jungmannově Historii literatury české*.<sup>2</sup> A direct continuation of Jungmann's first edition is Josef Václav Justin Michl's *Auplný literaturnej létopis čili obraz slowesnosti Slowanův nářečj českého w Čechách, na Moravě, w Uhřjch atd., od léta 1825 až do léta 1837*,<sup>3</sup> published in Prague in 1839. It contains 832 entries, arranged by subject. With the publication of Jungmann's second edition, much of the original value of Michl's work was lost; but because it lists some items not listed by Jungmann, it is not entirely superseded.

Most of the period covered by Jungmann, Hanuš, and Michl was, a hundred years later, covered more thoroughly by Zdenek Tobolka in his two-volume work *Knihopis českých a slovenských tisků od doby nejstarší až do konce XVIII století*.<sup>4</sup> The first volume, on incunabula, was published in 1925; the second, covering the period from 1501 to 1800, appeared in 1939. Every entry has a detailed annotation, and there are reproductions of some title pages. The arrangement is

<sup>1</sup> Translation: History of Czech literature, or a systematic survey of Czech writings, with a brief history of the people, culture and language. (All Czech titles in the remainder of the article are translated in footnote citations.)

Mr. Maichel is in charge of Slavic acquisitions, Columbia University Libraries.

<sup>2</sup> Additions and supplements to Jungmann's history of Czech literature.

<sup>3</sup> Complete annals of the literature of Slavs with Czech dialect in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, etc., from 1825 to 1837.

<sup>4</sup> Bibliography of Czech and Slovak publications from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century.



alphabetical by author, followed by a short biographical sketch. There are three indexes: a chronological index of works, an alphabetical title and author index, and a subject index.

In contrast to the previous centuries, the nineteenth century lacks a comprehensive bibliography which would give an adequate survey of its book production. Although numerous attempts were made, none of them lasted longer than a few years. This was due to the fact that most of the attempts were made by private individuals who lacked the financial support to continue. It is true that there were a number of bibliographies compiled by literary historians and booksellers, but the former limited their work to particular subjects, while the latter compiled bibliographies from those books which they had on hand, and thus none of them can be called comprehensive.

For the first half of the nineteenth century we can use the Jungmann bibliography, the second edition of which goes to 1846, as well as the work of J. J. Heinrich Czikann, *Die lebenden Schriftsteller Mährens* (Brno, 1812), arranged alphabetically by author and containing the major bibliographical information. The two works of Christian d'Elvert, *Historische Literatur-Geschichte von Mähren und Österreichisch-Schlesien*, published in Brno in 1850, and *Geschichte des Bücher- und Steindruckes, des Buchhandels, der Bücher-Censur und der periodischen Literatur, so wie Nachträge zur Geschichte der historischen Literatur in Mähren und Österreich Schlesien*, published in Brno in 1854, can be considered for continuation and supplement of the Jungmann and Czikann bibliographies. D'Elvert gives a chronological list of Moravian printers with brief descriptions of their publications.

From among the bookseller lists the most useful bibliographical work for the nineteenth century is the work of Jan

Václav Rozum, *Seznam českých knih, obrazů a hudebních výtvarů, které posud na skladě jsou*,<sup>5</sup> which was compiled on the holdings of Jaroslav Pospíšil's bookstore in 1853. The work was published in 1854, and according to the author it is a "quite complete list of the Czech output in the early nineteenth century." It is arranged alphabetically by title, with author, translator, and publisher index, a systematic index of authors arranged by their subjects, and a list of booksellers in Bohemia, Moravia, and Vienna.

Another work which covers the first half of the nineteenth century, but which is important to us especially because of its coverage of the first decade of the second half, is František Doucha's *Knihopisný slovník česko-slovenský: Seznam knih, map, obrazů a hudebnin 1774 až 1864*,<sup>6</sup> published in Prague in 1865. It is arranged alphabetically by author, with detailed bibliographical notes and data for collectors. In some places the author lists reviews in periodicals.

The first half of the 1870's is covered by *Věstník Bibliografický*,<sup>7</sup> edited by F. A. Urbanek from 1870 to 1874 in Prague and published by I. L. Kober. This tool, a monthly, covers the period from 1869 to the first four months in 1874. In January of 1874 the editorship of the journal devolved upon Otakar Hostinský, but only four more numbers appeared. In January of 1875 publication was renewed under the editorship of Fr. A. Zeman and F. A. Urbanek, but it ceased publication altogether toward the end of 1876.

In 1877 the Association of Czechoslovak Bookseller Accountants<sup>8</sup> under the editorship of A. Michalek, I. Klouček, and others, started the publication of *Slovanský katalog bibliografický*.<sup>9</sup> This

<sup>5</sup> List of Czech books, pictures, and musical works, which are still in stock.

<sup>6</sup> Czechoslovak bibliographical dictionary: list of books, maps, pictures and music from 1774 to 1864.

<sup>7</sup> Bibliographical messenger.

<sup>8</sup> Spolek československých knihkupeckých účetních.

<sup>9</sup> Slavic bibliographical catalog.

annual included the Slavic countries of Bohemia, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Croatia, and Serbia. In spite of all the efforts to keep it going, it survived for only four years. Because of difficulties connected with the procurement of material, it ceased publication with the 1881 issue.

The years 1880-83 are covered by the indefatigable F. A. Urbanek, who in 1880 renewed his publication of 1870 under the title *Urbánkův Věstník Bibliografický*.<sup>10</sup> This monthly listed the Czech and Slovak book and periodical publications in the fields of literature, music, and art. An important feature is the information about reviews of some of the more important books. Its great disadvantage is the lack of a cumulative index.

For the years 1884-88, there is no Czech national bibliographical tool except for F. A. Urbanek's publication of 1909 entitled *Biografický a bibliografický slovník českých spisovatelů*,<sup>11</sup> in two volumes. Volume one is subtitled *Básníci a beletristé 1800-1900*<sup>12</sup>; volume two, *Spisovatelé vědeckí 1800-1900*.<sup>13</sup> Although the title suggests inclusion of all the works of poets, writers, and scientists of the nineteenth century, it is in reality a selective list of works from the nineteenth century, dependent upon Urbanek's judgment, and is far from complete.

The remaining years of the nineteenth century, from 1889, are covered quite adequately by a number of bibliographical tools. The most important of these is the *Český katalog bibliografický*,<sup>14</sup> published by the above-mentioned Association of Czechoslovak Bookseller Accountants in Prague. This monthly covers the years 1889-1903, listing the book, pamphlet, periodical, and music output in Czecho-

slovakia as well as Czechoslovak literature published abroad, especially in the United States. From 1891 on, it includes an index to scientific articles in the major Czech periodicals. The years 1898 to 1903 (vols. X-XV) came out in 1906 in one cumulative volume, compiled by Vojtech Kudlata. The other bibliographies for this period were compiled by some publishing houses which began at this point the listing of Bohemian national book production. A comprehensive bibliography for the years 1897-1900 with a subject index, issued by Bačkovsky Publishing House under the editorship of B. Jindřich, is entitled *Abecední soupis všech knih všech nakladatelů českých vydaných za posledních tří let*.<sup>15</sup> The years 1892-94 are covered by *Česká bibliografie*,<sup>16</sup> edited by I. L. Kobra. For the years 1900-01, publications are listed in the *Český Věstník Bibliografický*<sup>17</sup> of the Rívnač Publishing House.

As we have seen, the nineteenth century does not possess a comprehensive bibliography of Czech books, although various sectional bibliographies exist. In order to cover the book output of the years for which there are no Czech bibliographies, as well as of the years which have only superficial coverage, we must turn to the Austrian bibliographies of the nineteenth century, when the present Czechoslovak territory belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The first of this kind is the first Austrian national bibliography, *Allgemeine Bibliographie für das Kaisertum Österreich*, published in the periodical *Österreichische Blätter für Literatur und Kunst*, a supplement to the *Österreichisch-Kaiserliche Wiener Zeitung*, which began in 1853. It was compiled by the Library of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, whose director was C. Wurzbach. It was issued weekly and contained German, Italian, Hungarian,

<sup>10</sup> Urbanek's bibliographical messenger.

<sup>11</sup> Biographical and bibliographical dictionary of Czech writers.

<sup>12</sup> Poets and belletrists, 1800-1900.

<sup>13</sup> Scientific authors, 1800-1900.

<sup>14</sup> Czech bibliographical catalog.

<sup>15</sup> Alphabetical index of all books of all Czech publishers published within the past three years.

<sup>16</sup> Czech bibliography.

<sup>17</sup> Czech bibliographical messenger.

Czech, Slovak, Polish, and Slovenian titles. It ceased publication in 1857. For 1859-60 we have the *Bibliographisches Central-Organ des Österreichisches Kaiserstaates*, also a publication of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs. This tool, a semi-weekly, is arranged systematically, listing only the important literary publications. It includes the same countries as the previous work. From 1860 on, there appears the *Österreichische Buchhändler-Correspondenz*, a publication of the Austrian Bookseller Association. At the beginning this tool was published three times a month, later becoming weekly. It listed German, Hungarian (to 1889), Czech, Italian, Polish, Croatian, Serbian, and Bulgarian publications. From 1861 to 1870, the yearly cumulation of this bibliography was published under the title *Österreichischer Katalog: Verzeichnis aller im Jahre 18 . . . in Österreich erschienenen Bücher, Zeitschriften, Kunst-sachen, Landkarten, und Musikalien*. In 1871 this yearly cumulation came out under the title *Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Bücher, Kunstartikel und Musikalien, welche im Jahre 1871 in der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie erschienen sind*. However, in 1872 this title was changed to *Halbjähriges Inhalts-Verzeichnis, der in den Bibliographien der österreichischen Buchhändler Correspondenz aufgenommenen Neuheiten und Fortsetzungen*, and it appeared under this title as a semi-annual to 1882. From 1883 to 1888 its continuation was *Österreichischer Katalog: Verzeichnis aller vom Januar bis Juni (Juli bis December) 1883 . . . in Österreich erschienenen Bücher, Zeitschriften, Kunst-sachen, Landkarten und Musikalien*, also a semi-annual. It is divided into five sections, of which the second contains Slavic writings. The years 1881-94 are covered in *Gesamt-Verlag-Katalog des Deutschen Buchhandels und des mit ihm im direkten Verkehr stehenden Auslandes*, published by Russel in Münster in Westfalen. It is a

28-volume work consisting of sixteen parts. Volumes XII and XVI include Bohemia.

Bibliographical control in the twentieth century showed a promising development at the beginning of the century, when in 1902 the Czech Academy of Science (*Česka Akademie cisáre Františka Josefa pro vedy, slovesnost a umení*) decided to take over the recording of the national book output, and in the next year, under the editorship of Z. V. Tobolka, published *Česká bibliografie*,<sup>18</sup> starting the coverage with the year 1902. As stated in the preface, the bibliography "aims at completeness" for the Czech lands. Although the original idea was to publish it annually, for the previous year, the volumes appeared irregularly, often delayed as much as two or three years. It ceased publication with the year 1911, the volume for which was published in 1914.

A second tool for this period, as well as for the last decade of the nineteenth century, is J. Schmidt's *Příruční seznam české literatury*,<sup>19</sup> a catalog of books from approximately 1880 to 1916, in classified arrangement. It was published in 1917 by the Association of Czech Booksellers and Publishers. Its disadvantage is that it lacks an author index.

In March of 1919 there was established the Bibliographical Institute of Prague University, whose task it became to record all Czechoslovak publications. The Institute first brought out in 1923, under the editorship of L. K. Živný, the *Bibliografický Katalog ČSR*.<sup>20</sup> This weekly classified listing was based on the obligatory copies received by the Bohemian libraries. In 1924 an alphabetical index of authors was added and, from 1926 on, a subject index. Up to 1935 it is not entirely comprehensive, because there was

<sup>18</sup> Czech bibliography.

<sup>19</sup> A handy index of Czech literature.

<sup>20</sup> Bibliographical catalog of the Czechoslovak Republic.



until then no national law for obligatory copies.

The gap between 1916, the last year covered by Schmidt's *Příruční seznam* . . . , and 1923, the first year of the *Bibliografický Katalog*, was filled later by a two volume work of Karel Nosovský and Vilém Pražák entitled *Soupis československé literatury za léta 1901 až 1925*.<sup>21</sup> Volume one, which covers the letters A to L, was published in 1931; volume two, with the rest of the alphabet, was published in 1933. The work contains over 75,000 items and is arranged according to decimal classification. Another aid for this period, as well as for the following two decades, is the Prague Public Library's catalog of acquisitions in the field of literature entitled *Seznam belletrie (od r. 1912 do 1924)*<sup>22</sup> published in 1924, and its supplements, the *Seznam české belletrie původní i přeložené (Básně, krásná prosa a literatura dramatická)*,<sup>23</sup> published in 1929, 1932, and 1935, covering the period 1925 to 1934. These works were issued as a part of the collection *Spisy knihovny hlavního města Prahy*,<sup>24</sup> numbers 1, 2, 11, and 18. In 1948 a continuation was published under the title *Knižný Novinky 1935-1947*.<sup>25</sup> In contrast to its predecessor, which is limited to literature, the later work includes nineteen different fields and, according to the preface, records "the large majority of the Czech book output of the past 13 years." It does not include periodicals, school textbooks, annual reports, or children's books. It is arranged in alphabetical order by author and has a subject index.

In 1925 the Bibliographical Institute at the Prague University Library merged with the Národní knihovna, which continued to publish the above-mentioned *Bibliografický Katalog* in its original

form (weekly) until 1929. From 1930 to 1932 it became an annual publication, but it returned to a weekly with cumulations and general index in 1933. It is published except for a few minor changes in this form to date. From 1942 to 1945, during the German occupation of Bohemia, it was entitled *Bibliographischer Katalog: Bibliografický Katalog; verzeichnis des im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren erschienenen Schrifttums*.<sup>26</sup> Afterwards it resumed its original title.

The *Bibliografický Katalog ČSR* includes several parallel series, such as *České knihy*,<sup>27</sup> *Slovenské knihy*,<sup>28</sup> *České hudebniny*,<sup>29</sup> *Slovenské hudobniny*,<sup>30</sup> *Články v českých časopisech*,<sup>31</sup> and *Články v slovenských časopisoch*.<sup>32</sup> The *České knihy* and the *Slovenské knihy*, which record the national book production, give full bibliographical description of individual items listed, as well as a brief annotation. The arrangement is classified. They have cumulative author, title, and subject indexes as well as an index of translations.

The Slovak national bibliography on the whole has a much less complicated history than the Czech. The equivalent to Jungmann in Slovak is the work of L. V. Rizner, *Bibliografia písomníctva slovenského na spôsob slovníka od najstarších čias do konca r. 1900*,<sup>33</sup> covering all Slovak publications from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. It was published in Turčianský Sv. Martin by Matica Slovenská from 1929 to 1934 in six volumes. This lifetime work of L. V. Rizner is arranged alphabetically by author, with books and articles in chronological order under each author. A particular feature is that it

<sup>26</sup> Bibliographical catalog; list of literature published in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

<sup>27</sup> Czech books.

<sup>28</sup> Slovak books.

<sup>29</sup> Czech music.

<sup>30</sup> Slovak music.

<sup>31</sup> Articles in Czech periodicals.

<sup>32</sup> Articles in Slovak periodicals.

<sup>33</sup> Bibliography of Slovak publications from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century in dictionary arrangement.

<sup>21</sup> Index of Czech literature from 1901 to 1925.

<sup>22</sup> Index of belles-lettres (from 1912 to 1924).

<sup>23</sup> Index of Czech original and translated belles-lettres.

<sup>24</sup> Writings of Prague Library.

<sup>25</sup> Book news, 1935-1947.

lists in many cases bibliographical works about the writer, after listing all his works. A supplement is J. Mišianik's *Bibliografie slovenského písomníctva do konca XIX stor.*—*Doplňky k Riznerovi*,<sup>34</sup> published in Bratislava by the Slovak Academy of Science in 1946. These two works, plus the Czech tools which include Slovak output such as Tobolka's *Knihopis českých a slovenských tisku . . .*, Doucha's *Knihopisný slovník . . .*, *Slovanský Katalog*, *Český katalog bibliografický*, and the Austrian national bibliography, cover the Slovak book output to the end of the nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century the Slovak national book output began to be recorded, beginning with 1923, in *Bibliografický Katalog ČSR*. In 1939, due to the German occupation of Bohemia, the Slovak part was dropped, and there was no listing of Slovak output for six years. After the war, in 1945, the *Bibliografický Katalog* resumed the Slovak recording and continues it to the present.

Thus, there were two gaps in the Slovak national bibliography of the twentieth century. The first one was from 1903, the last year of *Český katalog bibliografický*, to 1923, the first year of *Bibliograf-*

<sup>34</sup> Bibliography of Slovak publications to the end of the nineteenth century.—Supplements to Rizner.

*ický Katalog ČSR*. This gap was filled by the previously mentioned work of K. Novoský and V. Pražák, *Soupis československé literatury za léta 1901-1925*,<sup>35</sup> published in three volumes from 1931 to 1938. A helpful bibliography for this period also is the work of A. Zellinger, *Pantheon Tyrnaviense bibliographicam continens recensionem operum typis tyrnaviensibus 1578-1930*,<sup>36</sup> published in Trnava in 1931. As the title implies, it covers everything published in Trnava from 1578 to 1930. Arrangement is chronological by date of publication. The second gap, 1939-45, was filled by two works of A. Dubay. The years 1939 to 1941 are covered in his work entitled *Bibliografický katalog slovenskej knižnej tvorby za roky 1939-41*,<sup>37</sup> published in 1948. The next four years he covered in his *Bibliografia slovenskej knižnej tvorby za roky 1942-45*,<sup>38</sup> published in 1953. Both works were published by the Bibliographical Institute at the Slavonic University Library in Bratislava. The arrangement in both is alphabetical by author, with various indexes.

<sup>35</sup> Index of Czechoslovak literature from 1901 to 1925.

<sup>36</sup> A census of prints published in Trnava, 1578-1930.

<sup>37</sup> A bibliographical catalog of the Slovak book production for the years 1939-41.

<sup>38</sup> A bibliography of the Slovak book production for the years 1942-45.

## Graduation Gift from Earlham Library

A service to graduating seniors which may be unique among college libraries has been instituted by Earlham College Library, Richmond, Indiana. A bibliography, *Reference Books for a Personal Library*, listing some forty books in various fields, is given to each graduate. He is also given a permanent library card entitling him to full use of the Earlham College Library. The card advises him to use his local public library first and

then the Earlham Library for needs not filled locally.

The bibliography was compiled by Ellen Stanley, assistant librarian of the Earlham College Library and herself an alumna of Earlham.

Copies of the first bibliography are also being mailed to all alumni. An accompanying memorandum from the librarian announces the availability of permanent library cards for the asking.

# The Air University Library Building

PLANNING A MAJOR library building for any large institution is a great challenge to the imagination. When the proposed library represents the first of its kind in a branch of the government, the challenge is even more intriguing. The concept of a military university is unique in the armed forces; such concentration of military library resources in one institution is unique with the U. S. Air Force.

The Air University represents a very logical centralization of the graduate level educational facilities of the U. S. Air Force. In recent years it has been possible to construct an entirely new campus area with the end goal of providing a truly academic atmosphere in which key officers and men of the Air Force will receive the kind of education needed to make them future leaders of the Air Force. In planning the new campus, both the initial and present plans place the Air University Library at the hub of the circular school area. This location tends to sharpen the concept of the library's place not only in the school but in the Air Force. Early in its growth, this library became the central depository for all Air Force-produced materials, and within the first ten years of its life has built up one of the most extensive and most accessible working collections in military science, particularly the application of air power, in the world.

The types of materials represented in the above-mentioned collections provide one of the basic considerations of the program. The types of material used in

this library vary sufficiently from the usual collections of a university library to influence seriously the building plan. The fundamental book collection is comparable to that of any good college library, such as the Lamont Library at Harvard. This part of the book collection is a key factor in establishing the library climate of one of the main reading rooms. The basic book collection is reinforced in depth to research levels in certain areas of the general collections located in the stacks. Periodical titles, now nearing two thousand in number, include many military interest titles, but also represent all areas of subject interest found in any good college or university library. The current working collections in periodicals are served in another reading room adjacent to the general books reading area. The third type of materials might best have been mentioned first, since it represents the largest part of the collections. This is the classified document collection, now approaching six hundred thousand items, and increasing at the rate of fifteen hundred items per week. These materials are served under special conditions in the second large reading area, one which bears little resemblance to the typical library reading room.

A second consideration which demanded attention was the type of use to be made of this library. This depends naturally upon the nature of the public to be served. The users of this library are for the most part quite different from the typical university student. Where the usual university student is immature and relatively unsophisticated, the typical military officer studying at the Air University is a mature person, frequently with family, and normally quite sophis-

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*Dr. Orne is director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.*



ticated in his outlook. The typical university student plans for a four-year course of study, where ours can count for the most part on not more than ten months. The typical university student already has or very soon acquires a good understanding of libraries, their contents, and their methods of operation. Our students, for the most part, have none of this. Most of them have been away from an academic atmosphere for many years and often they come with little liking for it. Additional problems were created for the building plan by the necessity of handling high peak loads and by the requirement for a large number of individual or small group study areas.

The next factor which required consideration was the problem of achieving architectural beauty within the strictures of government building controls and without offending the sensitivities of fund-responsible officials on the grounds of extravagance or unnecessary decoration. The idea of a library building to cost as much as two million dollars had never before been considered within the military, and even in government circles the very thought of this raised otherwise sophisticated eyebrows. There were government and military regulations limiting types of material, form of structure, utilization of space, and kinds and amount of illumination, and innumerable other special requirements which had to be met. The funding of the building imposed two strict limitations; the first in terms of money—one million dollars—and the second in terms of space—70,000 square feet. With construction services consuming 15 per cent of the available funds, there remained some \$850,000 with which to build a library of 70,000 square feet. Simple arithmetic reveals a potential cost of approximately \$12 per square foot.

A glance at the campus plan reveals a broad T-shaped configuration representing the portion of the library now in

use. The original plan contemplated an H-shaped building of 140,000 square feet on the same site. Actually what we have is the first half of the building so designed and located that the second half can be added at any time without interrupting current operations within the present structure. The orientation of the library presents it facing the entrance to the campus area, where it dominates by elevation and design as the focal point of the entire school area. Since fund limitations did not permit exterior decoration to achieve architectural elegance, the architect set out to accomplish by mass and line what we could not do with marble and ornamentation. The design of the building is without fenestration in all reading areas, the only glass being on the front and in a few windows at the rear of the building. The long, low lines created by the reading rooms on either side of the central hall tend to heighten the heavy vertical lines rising at the entrance.

The building has a lofty, spacious lobby leading to an entrance hall, both designed to provide large exhibit space. The top lighting in these two areas is full luminous ceiling which provides virtually shadowless illumination of displays. Since the exposure of this entrance area is south, the glass is tinted to prevent daytime glare. Cast aluminum hardware combined with full glass doors represents one of very few luxuries in the design.

The entrance hall opens into three areas. On the left hand, doors open into a combined circulation-reference area, separated from the main reading room by another set of full glass doors. One goes thus from the entrance hall into a working space where all noise-making activities are concentrated. The circulation desk, general reference service, use of the catalogs, and the basic reference collections are all here. Access to the stacks overhead is free and open either by elevator behind the circulation desk



*One section of documents reading room in Air University Library*

or by stairs off the rear corridor. Beyond this general work and control space, one enters the reading room. It is organized as an ideal study room, divided into numerous small alcoves and discrete units for individual or small group study. The alcoving and divisions are created by using double-faced, varying-height bookshelves as separators, at the same time providing adequate shelving for the full college collection of books. About forty thousand volumes are housed in this area, the best and latest in every subject field. This collection is renewed continuously by the substitution of new books added to the library.

The periodical reading room adjoins the general reading room. It serves current issues of all journals received and also has at hand the last five to ten years of the most used journals in bound volumes. All periodical indexes, including our own Air University Periodical Index, provide immediate guides to the contents of the collection. This room is

staffed by librarians who attend directly to the research needs of the patron. Their function is solely in the area of reference; all processing work is done elsewhere. Two other small units are located within or adjoining the general reading room, one being the Authority Collection and the other the Rare Book Room. The former is a heavily used type of material in military activities; the latter is chiefly a repository for unusual gifts to the Air University.

On the right from the entrance hall lies the documents reading room. In this no materials are in sight. It is equipped solely with tables, chairs, carrels, and numerous microfilm-reading machines. The whole area consists of one large room, one medium-size room and fourteen small seminar-type rooms. All available wall spaces are utilized for individual study carrels. Each carrel is provided with a strip microfilm reader. Other types of readers are located throughout nearby spaces. The materials

used in this room are housed in an adjoining vault, which lies behind the service counter. The vault consists of two levels of steel stack in which documents are filed in transfer cases such as those used in the National Archives and the Library of Congress. The user presents his request for materials to the desk and is issued what he needs, following close identification. Once he has withdrawn the item or items, he is solely responsible for their care. Nearly all of the material used here is security classified and can be made available only under certain conditions. At the same time, the rooms themselves are not secure areas. They are open to any who need the kind of study space provided.

Returning to the central entrance hall, straight ahead lies the technical processing area and services. On either side of the central corridor one finds janitor rooms, telephone booths, washrooms, machinery rooms, and the spacious quarters of the acquisitions and cataloging operations. Located at the end of the corridor are the service elevator and the supply unit. Thus, at the rear entrance, which opens onto a freight dock, and immediately adjacent to the back door, the message center, post office and supply functions are located nearest to the point where materials enter the library. In summary, the above description of the first floor areas began at the front door with the approach of the library user. It ended at the back door with the receipt of library materials.

The second floor of the library is devoted entirely to two functions, the book-stack area and the principal operations of the Audio-Visual Center. The book-stack consists of a unit approximately 100 feet square yielding nearly 10,000 square feet of floor space. The ceiling height will accommodate two levels of stack 7½ feet high. In the initial stage, only the first level of stack was provided with shelving. The second level remains largely a storage area. Each level will

handle approximately two hundred thousand volumes. This provides amply for the current collection of the Air University Library. The stack is maintained as an open part of the library accessible either by elevator or stairs and also furnished with carrels and tables for study in place. In addition to the usual services, the remainder of this floor is devoted to the headquarters offices of the Audio-Visual Center, the film library, duplicating services, and the Cartographics Branch.

The Cartographics Branch maintains and services a massive collection of maps of all kinds. Close to a quarter of a million maps are maintained currently and their use is directed by two trained cartographers and a number of cartographic assistants. This stock of maps is used largely in teaching and in the writing of student or research papers. The material is regarded as expendable, being provided through central supply and replenished as stock diminishes. Not only military maps but numerous commercial types of maps are obtained or produced for whatever needs arise. Maps are frequently modified by the cartographers to produce a desired effect. When cartography alone cannot achieve what is needed, the services of a Graphics Unit or the Photographic Laboratory may also be called into action. The latter two units alone remain outside the library.

The film library maintains a normal stock of something over two thousand films, together with three preview rooms and numerous workshop areas for the care and maintenance of both film and machines used with film. This film library is a major agency within the Air Force-wide film organization, being charged with serving not only the Air University school interests and the Command, but also a fairly broad geographical area surrounding us. In addition to the standing collection, the library draws upon the entire list of film productions within the government and rents any



commercial film needed. It is directed by a trained librarian film specialist and is heavily used in the teaching program.

The headquarters offices of the Audio-Visual Center provide the focus for the combined efforts of all units of this organization and give promise of the best possible coordination of the varied means and devices available to the audio-visualist for presenting educational materials in the best possible form and by the most effective means. With central direction of all audio-visual services, an instructor can have the benefit of combined photographic, cartographic, and graphic operations.

The above brief description of building arrangement is useful primarily as a background for the presentation of certain notable advances in library use which are, in a sense, built into the structure of the library. The first of these is represented in the general reading room. Remembering that this is a library and a center of study for a student body of approximately two thousand military officers and men, one might expect to find a fairly large, barren study hall with military manuals, regulations, and military history lining the walls. One might also expect to find a study hall rigorously disciplined and possibly limited in use by guards at the door. One does find here precisely the opposite. The general reading area is open and inviting. Entrance is through full glass doors, and the first view of the area has been made even more inviting by attractive utilization of casual reading areas, mural decoration, and appealing colors. Supervision of this area is kept to an absolute minimum. Noise is also reduced by the alcoving and separation of areas; the arrangement is such that there is no distracting traffic-way. People move in and out of the room without disturbing others, and it is easily possible to find the kind of seat preferred in almost any area of the room.

As mentioned briefly before, the book

collections which literally surround the user have no resemblance to the material described above. This collection contains the best books on every subject available in the library in modest numbers. Each shelf is routinely scrutinized at least once a month by a professional member of the staff assigned to certain subject areas. Older or less useful books are withdrawn and retired to the stacks, while new books move in steadily to take their places. Classic works of literature and art of all countries are found in translation. In biography, the best biographies of men and women from all walks of life stand side by side. In the sciences, the latest editions and the best standard works are always at hand. In religion and philosophy, all beliefs and systems are reasonably well represented.

All of this represents a notable advance, not only in the concept of a military library, but in the academic librarianship of our country. The idea of the college-level collection in the Lamont Library of Harvard was an outgrowth of a typical college library in any of the small colleges of our country. The concept of the home atmosphere study area reaches its highest peak in this kind of reading room, where the user can freely make all the choices. He can decide what kind of seat he wants to use or what size of table he prefers. He can decide if he wants to be located in a corner or out in the open. He can decide if he wants to be surrounded by books of science or art. He moves in and out without supervision or direction, and in very short order feels completely at home. Without windows, external activities do not distract.

A second noteworthy advance grew out of the peculiar requirements of document handling. Massive acquisitions of security classified documents demanded a condensed form of storage. Secure space is costly to provide and maintain, and the endless flow of material requiring such space gives one pause. The first

space economy was obtained by utilizing library steel shelving instead of four-drawer file cases. This practice is already used in the National Archives and other comparable collections. The major economy was obtained by establishing a continuous program of conversion to microfilm and the widespread use of it by our public. Three cameras work full time filming current and retrospective files; two other cameras are applied to the current incoming historical files. Both negative and positive are made, the negative remaining in the laboratory as a master for reproduction. When the documents have been filmed, the originals are destroyed. The positive copy of the film is used in the library. It may be kept on a roll if it is a long item or one seldom used. Most documents on film are cut into strips and mounted in a strip film card of letter or legal size. Current models of flat film readers are available throughout the document reading area, and are so simple to use that we have found no appreciable objection to using microfilm. New roll-type readers are mechanized and versatile to such a degree that even roll-type microfilm is readily accepted. There are many other advantages which could be adduced further to demonstrate the value of this method of serving and handling difficult materials, but the essential advance lies in the swift, facile, and accepted use of microfilm without prejudice by a very large public. This use is no longer experimental; for three years our patrons have been using materials in this form. It is not visionary to foresee the time when each library reader's place will be provided with a versatile device for reading microphotographic copies of all materials needed.

The third and last notable advance found in this building lies in the amazing gains made in the use of Audio-Visual services when juxtaposed and closely coordinated with library materials and services. The first step in this direction

was taken when the Air University, in its wisdom, placed all Audio-Visual activities within the library organization. Graphic Aids, the Film Library, Cartographic services, and the Photographic Laboratory are all centrally directed and coordinated with other library operations. In the new library building, it is now possible for a student or faculty member not only to locate all useful material regardless of form of presentation, but also to have this material copied, enlarged, reduced, converted to another form, or combined with other material in whatever form it can best be used. Thus, in brief, the library has within its facilities not only all materials needed, but also every possible means or combination of means for presenting or representing those materials.

Just as any new library building very soon shows its small weaknesses, so has ours. It has taken some time to settle the proper distribution of heat and cold; some cracks have appeared where none should be; inadequate provision was made for coats and hats. The major complaint pleases us beyond measure: there are not enough seats in the library. Counter measures are always ready in a military situation. We have placed our order for more chairs and will strive to make this last complaint a recurring one. As we succeed in this, our library in this sense can measure a part of its success. Conversely, we measure our success in the areas of the three notable advances cited earlier by the lack of notice. When changes in methods or materials are introduced in a fairly standardized field without creating a commotion, without disrupting established habits, and with unquestioning acceptance, lack of notice is in itself a mark of success. No matter how we seek to measure the success of our new building or the library's operations, it is already abundantly clear that the new building and the working relationships built into it are having even greater effects than anticipated.

## The Rutgers Seminar for Library Administrators

THE RUTGERS ADVANCED SEMINAR for Library Administrators was a bold experiment in library education. Germinal, its offshoots and continuations will have increasingly valuable bearing upon the practice of librarianship. Original, it labored under all the difficulties that attend a pioneer effort. Disadvantages and difficulties, ever present and real, were considerably outweighed by solid benefits that accrued to the participants and, even more, because of their recognition, they can be either avoided or overcome in the future. The Seminar-ians and staff worked so hard and so doggedly during the long six weeks that perhaps they did not realize all they had accomplished.

The announcement of the Seminar stated: "Essentially, this is an opportunity for librarians who have administrative responsibilities to step aside from their jobs for six weeks to look at them from the outside, to study and plan under top-level direction, and to sharpen and test their thinking in a highly selected group." The hope was expressed that out of the Seminar would come additional leadership for the profession, and it was decided to limit membership to thirty persons selected by the Seminar staff from among the applicants.

It was here that the first difficulty arose: There were not sufficient applicants of high calibre to enable the Seminar staff to work with a group of thirty.

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*Mr. Ready is director of the Marquette University Library.*

A preliminary list of registrants contained twenty-seven names, but later withdrawals reduced the list to twenty. The reasons for the small enrollment were several. The period of the Seminar was neither here nor there; it was neither an academic term, nor was it the usual length of a professional assembly. In the future, it would be well to present either a series of week-long seminars, each developing from the preceding one, yet each existing *sui generis*, or to present a full academic semester devoted to the Seminar. These suggestions are not alternatives. There is need for them both.

When the Seminar assembled for sessions at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, April 9-May 18, 1956, the registrants were: Jean P. Black, librarian, Portland State College; Earl C. Borgeson, librarian, Harvard Law School; Mark Crum, librarian, Kanawha County Library, Charleston, W. Va.; Theodore Epstein, librarian, Rider College; Lorena A. Garlock, librarian, University of Pittsburgh; Theodore C. Hines, chief, extension division, Public Library of the District of Columbia; Bernard Kreissman, assistant director for humanities, University of Nebraska; William R. Lansberg, director of acquisitions and preparations, Dartmouth College Library; Viola Maihl, director, Linden Public Library, Linden, N.J.; Alfred Rawlinson, librarian, University of South Carolina; William B. Ready, assistant director for acquisition, Stanford University Libraries; Donald O. Rod,



head librarian and head, Department of Library Science, Iowa State Teachers College; Roscoe Rouse, librarian, Baylor University; Richard H. Shoemaker, librarian, Newark Colleges, Rutgers University; Eleanor S. Stephens, librarian, Oregon State Library; Robert L. Talmadge, associate director, University of Kansas Libraries; Helene S. Taylor, director, Free Public Library, Bloomfield, N.J.; S. Lyman Tyler, director of libraries, Brigham Young University; Arthur J. Vennix, assistant director of libraries for social studies and administration, University of Nebraska; David C. Weber, assistant to the librarian, Harvard University; Herbert Zafren, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.

Keyes Metcalf, director; Dean Lowell Martin, Professor Ralph Shaw, and David Weber, executive assistant, comprised the resident staff of the Seminar. This resident staff was greatly augmented by visitors. They included Verner Clapp, John B. Kaiser, R. C. Swank, Roger McDonough, Andrew Osborn, Francis St. John, Ralph Ulveling, and, a constant visitor who became increasingly understanding and welcome, Maurice Tauber.

In addition to the resident staff and to visitors, a third means of instruction was by field trips to the university libraries at Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania, and to the Philadelphia Free Library, the New York Public Library, and the Brooklyn Public Library. Many other trips were made by groups of the Seminar.

The thorough manner of subject presentation at the Seminar can be illustrated by an example: "Administrative decisions that should be made before building of collections begins." Under this topic the following items were designated for discussion:

"How do you determine subject fields to be covered?" "What should be the policy in regard to gifts of books?" "What can be done about weeding and

discarding books no longer in demand?" "When a volume wears out or disintegrates because of poor paper, what should be done?" "Policies in regard to the acquisition of non-printed and non-monographic materials, such as maps, manuscripts, sheet music, newspapers, serials of all kinds, public documents, phonograph records, and microreproductions." "Should the emphasis be on new or old material?" "How much attention should be paid to the language in which the books are printed?" "What should be done about 'bloc' purchases?" "When is duplication necessary, permissible?" "Is a fairly definite policy for the collection of rarities desirable, and, if so, what should it be?" "What is the place of interlibrary cooperation in building collections?"

In order to provide a common background knowledge in all the Seminars, preliminary reading was assigned.

This reading consisted of appropriate chapters and articles in a variety of publications: "A Pessimist Looks at the Public Library" and "The University Library" in Wilhelm Munthe's *American Librarianship From a European Angle* (ALA, 1939); "The Problem of the College Library" in B. Harvie Branscomb's *Teaching With Books* (ALA, 1940); "Inquiry Assumptions, the Library Faith, and Library Objectives" in Robert D. Leigh's *The Public Library in the United States* (Columbia, 1950); "Financial Problems of University Libraries" by Keyes D. Metcalf, in *Harvard Library Bulletin*, VIII (1954); "The Growth of American Research Libraries" in Fremont Rider's *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library* (Hadham, 1954); "The Library in the University" and "Problems of Policy and Administration" in *Planning the University Library Building* (Princeton, 1949), edited by John E. Burchard and others; "The Development of Library Resources at Harvard: Problems and Potentialities" by Andrew D. Osborn in *Report on the*

*Harvard University Library* (Harvard, 1955) by Keyes D. Metcalf; "The Crisis in Cataloging" by Andrew D. Osborn in *Library Quarterly*, XI (1941); "Patriotism Is Not Enough" in Elton Mayo's *The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization* (Harvard, 1945); and "Decision Making," "Administrative Organization," and "Some Problems of Administrative Theory" in Herbert A. Simon's *Administrative Behavior* (Macmillan, 1947).

During the six weeks, all the necessary library literature was readily available. For other reading, the crowded university library was open, and the cacaphony from the new building arising across the way from the classroom brought home clamorously an object lesson in library planning. Donald Cameron and his staff were always on hand to answer questions about the new building.

The educational means, then, were profuse, practical, and imaginative. There was a tendency, which became more evident as the weeks went by, to feel that only those participants concerned with administration of learned libraries were getting the full advantage of the Seminar. There is a difference between popular and learned libraries, a difference of such an extent that one Seminar, one professional body, cannot really handle them both. This fault again stems from the pioneer nature of the Seminar and can be remedied.

Acquisition, processing, public service, cooperation, building, staff, money, administrative organization, long-term planning were among topics exhaustively examined and discussed, all from the standpoint of a library administrator. The Seminar broke up into several groups of like people whenever possible, and carried the discussions deeper and further within their own interests. Each Seminarian prepared a paper based on his own needs and experience and was assigned a staff counsellor. The Semi-

narians were expected to be ready at all times to participate in classroom work.

It is in the workload of the Seminar-ians that the Seminar is most in need of revision; it was far too heavy. Granting that the people involved did not make up as homogeneous a group as had been anticipated, there was still too much expected from the student. It is difficult for an academic staff to realize that administrators have been away from school for so long, that they think differently from students, that a new approach is needed to enthrall them in a Seminar. The long hours of the Seminar, generally more than six classroom hours a day, and several week-end assignments, left little time for the reflection and preparation required for mature participation. This, I think, is a difficulty that needs to be overcome. The director of any future Seminar must learn from the experience of Keyes Metcalf.

Another feature of the Seminar to be avoided in the future is too much propinquity. It is all very well for a group who are together but for a week or so to meet constantly at all meals, to talk shop on all occasions. But when the meeting lasts for six weeks, a genuine malaise sets in.

It can be seen, then, that the noisy, crowded classroom, the lodging, the timing, and the enrollment are minor difficulties that will more or less resolve themselves after more time and study. The more serious difficulty, that of developing a teaching method that will enthrall administrators, remains to be solved. A Seminar benefits in proportion as it reflects the needs and aspirations of its members; the Rutgers Seminar followed this shining and clouded pattern. It is a beginning of a new form of library education that will change greatly as it develops; it will recognize differences, enunciate principles. The library profession has been served well before by the Rutgers Library School, but never so well as by this beginning.

## The Rare Book Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA was a youthful institution which had been serving the public for only five years when a gift from one of Philadelphia's great industrialists committed it to a most agreeable policy—the acquisition of rare books. In 1899 P. A. B. Widener, street-railway magnate and wealthiest Philadelphian of his generation, presented the Free Library with the mansion at Broad Street and Girard Avenue which had been his home (its location made it suitable at that time for a branch library), and with the gift he included five hundred incunabula he had recently purchased, the personal collection of the bibliographer Walter Arthur Copinger.

Thereafter other generous donors presented notable collections to the library. Hampton L. Carson, a Philadelphia lawyer and trustee of the Free Library, gave his books on the growth of the English Common Law. These constitute the most comprehensive collection of the kind to have been assembled by a single individual. John Frederick Lewis, Sr., also a lawyer and a trustee of the Free Library, gave a series of collections illustrative of the history of books and the graphic arts. Other members of the Widener family made gifts, and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach presented his famous collection of early American children's books.

It was in 1947, however, that the Free Library, which had at that time been ac-

quiring rare books for nearly fifty years, received an important bequest which made it possible to open a department devoted entirely to rare books. William McIntire Elkins, a Philadelphia investment banker and bibliophile, willed his books, manuscripts, and prints to the Free Library, of which institution he had been a trustee for sixteen years. His daughter, Elizabeth Elkins Holmquist, generously suggested that the actual library room in which her father's books had been housed should be removed from his home, "Briar Hill," at White-marsh and set up in the Free Library. The spacious, paneled room, sixty-two feet in length, with its books and its furnishings, was, therefore, installed on the third floor at the Central Library at Logan Square, and the entire floor was given over to the new department. An air conditioning system was set up to protect the books, and various previously acquired collections which came in the rare book category were transferred to the new quarters, where they could receive adequate care. In 1954 a rare book librarian was appointed, and in the course of the following year, a qualified staff was assembled.

At the present time most of the holdings of the department fall into a series of collections, and, to give some idea of the scope of the department, they are here listed briefly in the order of their acquisition:

THE COPINGER-WIDENER COLLECTION OF INCUNABULA. Acquired by gift of P. A. B. Widener in 1899, this collection was originally assembled by Walter Arthur

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*Miss Shaffer is librarian, Rare Book Department, Free Library of Philadelphia.*





*The Elkins Room*

Copinger, the bibliographer who compiled the supplement to Hain, and it had been his purpose to secure representative volumes of all the Continental presses of the fifteenth century. Its emphasis is essentially typographical, and it now numbers about 650 volumes.

THE HAMPTON L. CARSON COLLECTION ON THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH COMMON LAW was presented by Mr. Carson in 1927. It covers the English Common Law from the Anglo-Saxon period to modern times. Its nine thousand volumes (including some two hundred manuscripts from the thirteenth through the eighteenth centuries) are supported by eight thousand prints and two thousand letters and documents of legal significance.

THE DAVID NUNES CARVALHO COLLECTION OF HANDWRITING was purchased in 1928 from the heirs of Mr. Carvalho, an authority on handwriting, paper, and inks, who frequently served in court as

an expert witness. He gathered together actual examples of writing from the fifteenth to the early twentieth century, and the collection now includes about four thousand specimens.

THE JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS COLLECTION OF CUNEIFORM TABLETS was given to the Free Library in 1930; it includes about twenty-eight hundred specimens, which represent the various forms in use at different periods—tablets, wheels, clay nails, and cylinders. They fall into three groups: —I. Third Dynasty of Ur, 2300-2400 B.C.; —II. Time of Abraham, circa twentieth century B.C.; —III. Neo-Babylonian Period, third and fourth centuries B.C. While all other holdings of the department are for reference only, this, amazingly enough, is a circulating collection. The donor stipulated that these "books" of an ancient civilization should be checked out on a library card to any borrower who could return them with an accompanying

translation. (A number of doctoral candidates have been happy to comply with this requirement, and their translations have been verified by a member of the staff of the Free Library who reads cuneiform.)

THE JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS MANUSCRIPTS, which were given during the 1930's, fall into two categories:

*European Manuscripts*<sup>1</sup> which date from the eleventh through the eighteenth centuries, and contain many examples of illumination, are now 226 in number. In origin they are: Anglo-Norman, Bohemian, Dutch, English, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. Supplementing these bound volumes is a collection of some two thousand individual leaves of still greater date span and more varied origins, which offer many possibilities to students of calligraphy and illumination.

*Oriental Manuscripts*<sup>2</sup> which date from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries and include 150 volumes. This collection contains manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Nepalese, Pali, Siamese, Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Syriac, and Samaritan. Mr. Lewis's interest in oriental manuscripts was a later development of his collecting career, and it first originated in his appreciation of the beauty of their calligraphy. Among the Persian manuscripts are ten examples of the "Shāh-nāmah," in which he took particular pride.

THE ROSENBAACH COLLECTION OF EARLY AMERICAN CHILDREN'S BOOKS<sup>3</sup> today represents over 120 years of discriminating

<sup>1</sup> Edwin Wolf, II, comp. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the John Frederick Lewis Collection of European Manuscripts in the Free Library of Philadelphia*, (Philadelphia, 1937) lists the collection at the time Mr. Lewis gave it. Copies of this catalog are available from the Free Library at \$4.50. (All books from Free Library are subject to 3 per cent tax in Pennsylvania.)

<sup>2</sup> Muhammed Ahmed Simsar, *Oriental Manuscripts of the John Frederick Lewis Collection in the Free Library of Philadelphia: A Descriptive Catalog* (Philadelphia, 1937). Copies are available from the Free Library at \$4.50.

<sup>3</sup> A. S. W. Rosenbach, *Early American Children's Books* (Portland, Maine, 1933), gives a bibliographical description of over eight hundred books in this collection.

collecting. It was begun in 1835 by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach's uncle, Moses Pollock, who in 1900 presented it to his nephew. Dr. Rosenbach added to the collection for the next forty-seven years and in 1947 gave it to the Free Library. He later made additional gifts to the library to augment this collection. It covers the period from 1682 through 1836. Its original owner, Moses Pollock, described many of its items as falling into two categories: "rare" and "inferentially rare," and this classification still applies to a large part of the collection. There are a comforting number of original bindings in the collection, and, considering the fragile and ephemeral nature of the little books, their excellent condition is remarkable.

THE WILLIAM MCINTIRE ELKINS LIBRARY,<sup>4</sup> bequeathed to the Free Library in 1947 together with the library room in which to house it, is devoted primarily to three major collections:

*The Americana Collection*, which lays special emphasis on early voyages and discoveries, was the latest of Mr. Elkins's collections and his favorite. At the time it came into the possession of the Free Library, it consisted of some 380 carefully selected volumes of considerable rarity, a series of letters relating to the Jay Treaty, and a small but excellently chosen collection of early American prints.

*The Oliver Goldsmith Collection*<sup>5</sup> was Mr. Elkins's first major collection and it is a comprehensive one, which includes first and variant editions, Newbery's accounts with Goldsmith, and a collection of correspondence in which every member of

<sup>4</sup> An account of Mr. Elkins and his library, "Portrait of a Philadelphia Collector: William McIntire Elkins" by Ellen Shaffer, accompanied by "A Checklist of the Americana Collection of William M. Elkins" by Howell J. Heaney, appeared in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, Volume L (1956), 115-168. Separates of this article, together with the checklist, may be obtained from the Free Library for \$1.25.

<sup>5</sup> This collection was the basis for *Oliver Goldsmith Bibliographically and Biographically Considered*, by Temple Scott (New York, 1928), which is available from the Free Library of Philadelphia at \$10.

"The Club" is represented. Mr. Elkins made extensive notes on this collection, which he planned to assemble and publish, and he once wrote that he thought this proposed bibliography "would have been as detailed a study of Goldsmith as existed up to that time." During World War I his notes were lost, and he later commissioned Temple Scott to do the bibliography mentioned in the footnotes.

*The Charles Dickens Collection* had its basis in the Sentimental Library of Harry B. Smith and contains some of the great treasures of Smith's collection, notably the *Pickwick* in parts presented to Mary Hogarth. There are thirty presentation copies in the Elkins collection, which also contains the original drawings by "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne) for *Dombey & Son*, *David Copperfield*, and *Bleak House*. The first editions are in outstandingly fine condition, and there is a wealth of association material. The possession of this collection brought the Free Library the Benoliel Collection of Dickens letters, which will be mentioned later.

THE ELISABETH BALL COLLECTION OF HORN BOOKS was presented to the Free Library because the Rosenbach Collection of Early American Children's Books made this library the fitting recipient of such related material. There are 150 specimens, most of them wooden, a few of horn and of leather, and, included among them, are interesting examples of Arabic horn books.

THE A. EDWARD NEWTON COLLECTION of Mr. Newton's own copies of his books and publications, as well as some manuscript material, was the gift of the author's son, E. Swift Newton, and it has since been augmented by four hundred Newton letters, one group from the file of the London bookseller, Tregaskis, and another from Newton's close friend, Professor Charles G. Osgood. A. E. N. was for years a trustee of the Free Library and this institution is, therefore,

a logical place for his books and manuscripts.<sup>6</sup>

THE MONCURE BIDDLE COLLECTION OF HORACE is being presented to the Free Library in a series of gifts and, at present, numbers about 575 volumes. It is comprised of editions in the original Latin and translations into European languages from the fifteenth century to the present, as well as commentaries, critical studies, and general reference material. Fine presses and fine bindings are well represented in this collection, and many of the volumes are of distinguished provenance.

THE D. JACQUES BENOLIEL COLLECTION OF DICKENS LETTERS is likewise coming to the library in a series of gifts. It now contains 402 letters. The collection lays particular emphasis on Dickens' love for the theatre, and it is remarkable for long runs of correspondence with persons close to the author: Frank Stone, Mark Lemon, John Leech, Arthur Rylands, Frederick Dickens, Lady Blessington, and Daniel Maclise. Many of the letters are unpublished, and the Rare Book Department is cooperating with the editors of the Pilgrim Edition of Dickens Letters now being prepared in England.

THE HENRY S. BORNEMAN PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN COLLECTION, the life work of an indefatigable collector, was acquired by purchase through the Simon Gratz Trust Fund. Its six hundred examples of "Fraktur," or illuminated manuscript broadsides, show a wide range of this type of colorful American folk art. Among its thousand volumes are sixty manuscripts and imprints from thirty-six centers of German printing in Amer-

<sup>6</sup> On the occasion of the presentation of this collection to the Free Library, Swift Newton gave a delightful talk on his father, which was later published by the Library in the same format in which Newton's Christmas booklets had appeared. Entitled "A.E.N.," it is in the familiar blue wrappers, and a few copies are available on request from the Free Library of Philadelphia.



ica, with the presses of Germantown and the Ephrata Cloister in predominance. The musical manuscripts from Ephrata include three copies of the *Paradisches Wunderspiel* and seven choral books, all decorated by the nuns of the Ephrata Cloister.

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Most of the holdings of the Rare Book Department fall into major collections, but there is a wealth of delightful fringe material: three presentation Keats first editions, the original manuscript of Beatrix Potter's *The Tailor of Gloucester*, sketch books of Stevenson and Thackeray, American pamphlets which once belonged to the distinguished Philadelphian, Nicholas Biddle, and George Bernard Shaw letters. The department also administers a collection of Bibles, some of which are of considerable rarity, for the library's Department of Education, Philosophy, and Religion.

None of the collections is static. Additions are being made to them all as the opportunity arises, and the hunt for suitable material to augment them is always exhilarating. Catalogs are scanned, bookshops are visited, and various contacts are fostered which will help bring wanted volumes to the department's shelves. Donors, naturally enough, are heartily encouraged, not only for the books they give, but for the invaluable sympathetic interest they give as well.

As part of a public library, the department deals with both scholar and novice. The research worker usually needs no introduction to rare books; he is deep in his particular field and only wants to have the material he wishes made available to him. The amateur bibliophile, however, is often timid; he is drawn to the world of books, but has no idea of its scope. He may have a keen appreciation of the beauty of fine topography and meticulously executed bindings, and yet feel ashamed because he lacks the penetrating knowledge of the scholar as to

the contents of such books. So well have we been trained to regard all books as utilitarian that the amateur booklover often feels it hardly proper to be entranced by books he cannot read. One may love paintings without being an artist, and enjoy music without being a musician. Rare and beautiful books are also a part of our cultural heritage, and the Rare Book Department is glad to devote some of its time to increasing an appreciation of them. The people who receive a sympathetic, enthusiastic introduction to the rare book field today may become the scholars, research workers, and collectors of tomorrow.

The physical setup of the department lends itself well to brief introductory tours. It is situated on the third floor of the main building (apparently a traditional spot for rare book departments in public libraries since those of New York and Boston are so located), and its long corridors provide room for exhibit cases. The Elkins Room has a warmth and graciousness that reflects a way of life which now may be vanishing but which developed some great American libraries. Many of the teen-agers who visit the department today have never realized that any one ever lived as close to books as did William McIntire Elkins. These young people appreciate being shown the Elkins Room and they seem impressed by the whole department. One thirteen-year-old after being shown an example of incunabula remarked with wonder: "Gosh, we think we are so good today, and look what they could do!"

At times the department turns teacher. Classes of high school and university students come for lectures on various of the department's holdings. A class from Drexel's School of Library Science, for example, came to hear a talk on various book forms through the centuries illustrated with original material; members of a Temple University class which had been studying the development of children's books came for a lecture on

important books in the Rosenbach Collection of Early American Children's Books. An art class from La Salle College was given a talk and shown manuscripts which illustrated the calligraphy of different periods. A vacation school Bible Class had an opportunity to see and hear about Bibles—from manuscripts of the thirteenth century to the worn, modest volume which Robert Louis Stevenson used at Vailima.

Local groups also come from time to time to hear of particular collections that interest them. The department can accommodate from fifty to seventy-five people for a talk, and the Philadelphia Graphic Arts Forum, for instance, has spent an evening viewing exhibits and hearing talks on the Copinger-Widener incunabula and the Borneman Pennsylvania German Collection. The Dickens Fellowship has had a discussion of the Benoliel Dickens Letters. The Philadelphia Antiquarian Booksellers Association has visited the department and been given a briefing on its collections, and the Junketeers of New York City has made a trip to investigate its holdings in the graphic arts.

The scholars are busy in their own fields. One doctoral candidate was recently studying the fables related in certain Persian manuscripts. An English professor worked with the Shaw letters. A Pennsylvania German authority selected examples of "Fraktur" to illustrate an article he was writing on the subject. An author checked editions of Coke's *Institutes* in connection with a biography of the great jurist. A bibliographer made note of recent additions in the field of early American children's books. One professor of art made extensive photographs of a rare thirteenth century psalter, while another examined miniatures of mediaeval manuscripts to see if the open windows depicted in them showed a view, since her project was the origin and development of the open window in art.

The amateur is as thrilled over what he finds in the department as is the professional. The retired sea captain who had always wanted to see the first edition of Mather's *Magnalia Christi* was as delightedly enthusiastic as was the specialist in mediaeval manuscripts who came across some miniatures by the Master of Boucicaut, and the printer who saw his first illuminated manuscript at close range was as happy as the meticulous author who was supplied with the exact wording of a passage in a copy of the Book of Common Prayer printed in 1662.

Exhibits are an effective means of displaying the library's treasures, and this is another activity of the department. The exhibit cases in its own quarters may show some of the William Blackstone material in the Carson Collection on English Common Law, or such appealing bits of Americana as a Salem witch's confession, or the colorful maritime charts which enabled an English pirate to roam the coasts of Mexico and South America. An ivory horn book, a volume which may have been the first book on which Caxton worked, and a bilingual child's book done in Detroit in 1812 may be shown among recent acquisitions. In the main lobby of the Free Library are large vertical cases where major exhibits are staged. "The Christmas Story in Mediaeval Manuscripts" is an annual event, and from time to time other exhibits of such material as Charles Dickens, early legal prints, the history of books and printing, and children's books are presented.

Most public libraries do not have a rare book department, and Philadelphians are especially fortunate in theirs. It has many resources and a high standard of condition. It fills a definite role in the life of the city, and its potentialities for increasing service both in the city and to booklovers in other localities are indeed great.

## An Evaluation of Microfilm As a Method of Book Storage

TO INITIATE THIS study, a literature search was conducted to find some of the most pressing problems that were confronting librarians.<sup>1</sup> The subject of microfilm storage was chosen from many problems which were thought to be solvable through an engineering approach. Microfilm was chosen for evaluation because it is the cheapest form of microreproduction for single copies. Although cost is not the only criterion by which it is possible to evaluate microreproductions, it is the most conclusive, as most other criteria are based on individual libraries' needs, aims, and policies.

In selecting only microfilm, the use of micro-publishing (microcards, microprints) and micro-data-processing (Film-sort, Rapid Selector, Minicard, etc.) systems are not considered. Micro-publishing costs are dependent on the number of copies made, which includes the administration involved in selling these copies. The determination of administrative costs at various levels of production and an estimate of the number of copies that could be sold were considered beyond the scope of the report.<sup>2</sup> The evaluation of micro-data-processing systems was not made, as they need further developmental work, and must

prove themselves in use before they can gain wide acceptance.<sup>3</sup> Microfilm, on the other hand, is a proved technique, and the evaluation of it as a method of storage is a necessary step before an evaluation of the data-processing techniques can be made.<sup>4</sup>

### *Scope of the Report*

The object of this study is to compare the cost of microfilm storage of a book collection with the cost of storing the same collection in book form. Particular attention is given to the development of a standard unit of measure that is applicable to microfilm storage and book storage, and to the development of unit costs of microfilm storage. Whether or not the cost differentials between two forms of storage justify a loss of utility to the researcher is a decision that must be made by the librarian. It is the purpose of this report to present the unit costs of the different forms of storage so that the librarian may determine which type of storage system is best suited to his library's needs and objectives.

A research library contains two classes of books, the reference portion and the research portion. This report considers only the possibility of microfilming the static, or research, portion of a book collection. The rate of use of the dynamic reference portion of the collection makes microfilm undesirable from the standpoint of convenience.

This report does not attempt to make a study of the total costs of operating a

<sup>1</sup> This article is a condensation of a thesis done for an M.S. degree in the Columbia University School of Engineering. Throughout the article, reference is made to the original manuscript, which is located in that school's library.

<sup>2</sup> Herman H. Fussler, "Photographic Reproduction of Research Materials," *Library Trends*, II (1954), 540.

*Mr. Pritsker is on the staff of Battelle Memorial Institute, and Mr. Sadler is with Standard Oil of New Jersey.*

<sup>3</sup> Haynes McMullen, "American University Libraries, 1955-2005," *CRL*, XVI (1955), 290.

<sup>4</sup> Rudolph Graphic Microfilm Corporation, Interview, April 30, 1956.



library. Instead, costs for housing the research collection by various methods are compared, assuming that generally the same administration, reading room space, and the like will be required for the total library, regardless of the system used for storing the research collection.

#### *Determination of a Standard Unit of Measure*

The determination of a standard unit of measure is the first step toward evaluating microfilm as a method of storage. The costs of microfilming are proportional to the number of exposures that must be made, and, hence, to the number of pages in the collection of books being microfilmed. The unit of measure chosen should give the number of pages in the collection as a function of the number of linear feet in the collection. This will provide for a direct relationship to be established between linear feet of books on shelves and linear feet of books on microfilm.

In estimating the average number of pages per linear foot of books, a systematic sampling plan was used. A systematic sampling plan is one where the first sample of a population is chosen at random, and subsequent samples are chosen at discrete intervals determined from previous knowledge of the population. The Columbia University School of Engineering storage library was used as the population for this study. The storage library had approximately 3,000 linear feet of book shelving. Book shelving instead of books was used in estimating the size of the population because of its ease of computation. This causes the number of samples taken to differ from the number of samples that were expected. The ratio of the former to the latter gives the percentage of book shelving being used. One hundred samples were chosen as the basis of the sampling plan. The size of the sample was arbitrarily fixed at one linear foot on the

assumption that a foot was large enough to cancel the errors due to the number of covers in each sample (a bias would be introduced if the size of the sample were not appreciably larger than the cover size). The distance between samples was computed to be 30 linear feet by dividing the estimated linear feet in the population by the number of samples times the sample size.

Statistically, for the Columbia University School of Engineering storage library, there are 4,600 pages per linear foot of books. This figure is not to be used as representing all libraries. It is shown statistically in the original manuscript that the composition of the collection determines the number of pages in a linear foot, and that the number of pages in a linear foot of edition-bound books and of bound journals is significantly different.

#### *Costs of Microfilming*

The costs of microfilming have been determined by dividing the costs into two categories: costs of conversion and costs of storage. Conversion costs include the cost of the film and processing, the cost of the microfilming equipment, and the cost of the labor required. The possibility of contrasting the work of conversion to film was considered, but commercial estimates were between one and two cents per page. These estimates were considered too high, and this study only considers the purchase of equipment by the library and performance of the work under library supervision. Storage costs include the costs of cabinets necessary to house the film and the floor space taken up by the cabinets and aisles. This cost was computed for building costs of \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$25 per square foot.

Table I gives the description and unit cost<sup>5</sup> of the microfilming systems eval-

<sup>5</sup> Space limitations do not permit details of analysis required to arrive at these costs. They are presented in the original manuscript.

TABLE I  
DESCRIPTION AND UNIT COST OF MICROFILMING SYSTEMS

<i>System Number</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Reduction Ratio</i>	<i>Rate of Feed (Images/Day) Eight-hour Day</i>	<i>Costs of Conversion Per Page</i>	<i>Costs Per Linear Foot of Books</i>
1	RemRand Model 12 Film-a-record Hand feed, 35 mm. film	24 - 1	8,000	\$.00268	\$12.33
2	RemRand Model 12 Film-a-record Automatic feed, 35 mm. film	24 - 1	35,000	.00204	9.38
3	RemRand Model 12 Film-a-record Automatic feed, 16 mm. film	37 - 1	35,000	.00111	5.11
4	Kodagraph Model C-3 Hand feed, 35 mm. film	16 - 1	3,000	.00476	21.90
5	Kodagraph Model C-3 Hand feed, 35 mm. film	24 - 1	3,000	.00402	18.49

uated. Unit costs were determined on a basis of 1,000 linear feet of books with 4,600 pages per linear foot and are for a negative copy only. Standard page size was taken as 8½ x 11 inches, providing a factor of safety in making the unit cost estimates. These five systems were chosen as being representative of the types of cameras, reduction rates, film size, and rates of feed presently in use.

The RemRand Model 12 systems require that the bindings be cut so that pages may be fed automatically into the machine. This necessitates the elimination of the books microfilmed from the collection. Since the purpose of microfilming is to reduce the space requirements, the cutting of the bindings is considered inconsequential. Any possible gain from the resale value of these books would be more than offset by the increased efficiency in filming.

The unit costs are significantly lower than the estimates of between one and two cents per page that were given by commercial firms. There are four reasons

for the lower costs in the systems studied: (1) no profit is to be made on microfilming; (2) no supervision or administrative costs are allocated to the cost, as library personnel must be on hand in any event; (3) overhead costs are reduced as office and administrative space is not needed; and (4) no inspection or editing is done.

Usually, when being microfilmed, the finished roll of film is carefully edited frame by frame to detect flaws in the films, missing pages, and the like. This is a slow and expensive process, increasing labor costs immensely. For the following reasons, it is believed that such editing is unnecessary.

1. Since the material being microfilmed is little used, and in most instances is used only for a quick reference, the probability that the page desired is missing or damaged is so small that the cost of purchasing a new book when this happens will be less than the cost of inspection.

2. If pages were missing from the original text, the library would make no ef-

TABLE II  
ANNUAL COSTS VERSUS BUILDING COSTS FOR COMPACT AND CONVENTIONAL  
BOOK STORAGE SYSTEMS

System	Origin of Annual Cost	Building Costs in Dollars per Square Foot				
		5	10	15	20	25
Bracket-type shelving, 35.5" aisles	Shelving	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27
	Building	3,351.99	6,703.98	10,055.97	13,407.96	16,759.95
	Total	5,028.26	8,380.25	11,732.24	15,084.23	18,436.22
Bracket-type shelving, 20.7" aisles	Shelving	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27	1,676.27
	Building	2,394.43	4,788.86	7,183.29	9,577.72	11,972.15
	Total	4,070.70	6,465.13	8,859.56	11,254.99	13,648.42
Art Metal, with 4 swing units	Shelving	6,025.80	6,025.80	6,025.80	6,025.80	6,025.80
	Building	2,192.84	4,385.68	6,578.52	8,771.36	10,964.20
	Total	8,218.64	10,411.48	12,604.32	14,797.16	16,990.00
Hamilton Units	Shelving	5,879.76	5,879.76	5,879.76	5,879.76	5,879.76
	Building	1,601.22	3,202.44	4,803.66	6,404.88	8,006.10
	Total	7,480.98	9,082.20	10,683.42	12,284.64	13,885.86

fort to replace them until someone complained. Therefore, it seems reasonable that no effort be made to replace pages in the microfilm until a complaint arises.

3. Both types of machines being considered are equipped with warning devices that indicate trouble with film, lighting, or feed. In addition, the Film-a-record automatically shuts off if more than one page enters the machine at the same time.

4. If any gross defect is present in the film, the person who prepares the box label is likely to detect it when he examines the first few frames while identifying the roll. However, this examination would not detect possible errors in the remainder of the roll.

5. If a book is so rare that a microfilmed copy could not be purchased or borrowed from another library, then the book should not have been microfilmed and discarded in the first place.

6. A careful, 100 per cent inspection will not detect all of the errors, anyway.

Space requirements are estimated by making the best fit of microfilm cabinets in a 23x23-foot module. Two makes of

microfilm storage cabinets are considered: Remington Rand and Yawman and Erbe. A 23x23-foot module was selected so that the comparison of micro-storage with conventional storage could be made on the basis of Muller's<sup>6</sup> work. Results show that one Yawman and Erbe cabinet, including necessary aisle space, requires 6.78 square feet, while a Remington Rand cabinet requires 7.06 square feet. A Yawman and Erbe cabinet holds 900—16 mm rolls or 612—35 mm rolls of film, while a Remington Rand cabinet holds 1,125—16 mm or 675—35 mm rolls. From this analysis, it is seen the the Yawman and Erbe cabinets have a slight cost advantage and, therefore, will be used in the remainder of the report.

#### *Comparison of Systems<sup>7</sup>*

In designing a library, considerations

<sup>6</sup> Robert H. Muller, "Evaluation of Compact Book Storage Systems," *Proceedings of the 1954 ACRL Building Plans Institute* (Chicago: Association of College and Reference Librarians, 1954), p. 77-93.

<sup>7</sup> In the original manuscript, comparison was made on both initial and annual cost bases. Due to limited space, only annual costs have been included.



TABLE III  
ANNUAL COSTS VERSUS BUILDING COSTS FOR MICROFILM SYSTEMS

System Number*	Origin of Annual Cost	Building Costs in Dollars per Square Foot				
		5	10	15	20	25
1	Initial conversion	10,313	10,313	10,313	10,313	10,313
	Yearly conversion	5,990	5,990	5,990	5,990	5,990
	Bldg. & equipment	900	1,008	1,116	1,223	1,331
	Total	17,203	17,311	17,419	17,526	17,634
2	Initial conversion	7,837	7,837	7,837	7,837	7,837
	Yearly conversion	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870
	Bldg. & equipment	900	1,008	1,116	1,223	1,331
	Total	13,607	13,715	13,823	13,930	14,038
3	Initial conversion	4,276	4,276	4,276	4,276	4,276
	Yearly conversion	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
	Bldg. & equipment	423	449	492	545	593
	Total	7,449	7,475	7,518	7,571	7,619
4	Initial conversion	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300
	Yearly conversion	10,318	10,318	10,318	10,318	10,318
	Bldg. & equipment	1,337	1,499	1,660	1,822	1,984
	Total	29,955	30,117	30,278	30,440	30,602
5	Initial conversion	15,410	15,410	15,410	15,410	15,410
	Yearly conversion	8,688	8,688	8,688	8,688	8,688
	Bldg. & equipment	900	1,008	1,116	1,233	1,331
	Total	24,998	25,106	25,214	25,321	25,429

\* For definition of Systems see Table I.

must be made for housing the present collection and providing space for the expected collection at the end of some specified time period. Considered over a period of time, microfilming has two cost advantages: (1) the cost of microfilming a collection as it grows is spread over the entire period, requiring less initial investment of capital; and (2) the investment in conversion to microfilm has a much longer life expectancy than shelving. In other words, the life of microfilm can be considered infinite and the annual costs computed on this basis. The cabinets housing the film must be replaced approximately as often as shelving is replaced, but the cost of cabinets is

small compared to the amount invested in shelving.

In order to compare the annual costs of conventional microfilm storage, a research collection is considered to contain 16,666 $\frac{2}{3}$  linear feet of books (this figure is used by Muller), and, at the end of 25 years, a design figure proposed by Metcalf,<sup>8</sup> it is expected to have grown to 33,333 $\frac{1}{3}$  linear feet. In conventional storage, building and stacks must be provided for the estimated figure capacity. However, microfilm conversion will be split, the current holding filmed immediately, and the rest filmed as books are

<sup>8</sup> Keyes D. Metcalf, "Spatial Problems in University Libraries," *Library Trends*, II (1954), 558.

added to the research collection. This comparison is valid only when the size of the collection is over 5,000 linear feet of books, as the unit costs were derived assuming full capacity of the filming machines. If the collection is less than 5,000 books, the annual costs per linear foot of the microfilm systems increase rapidly, and comparisons at each level of operation must be made individually.

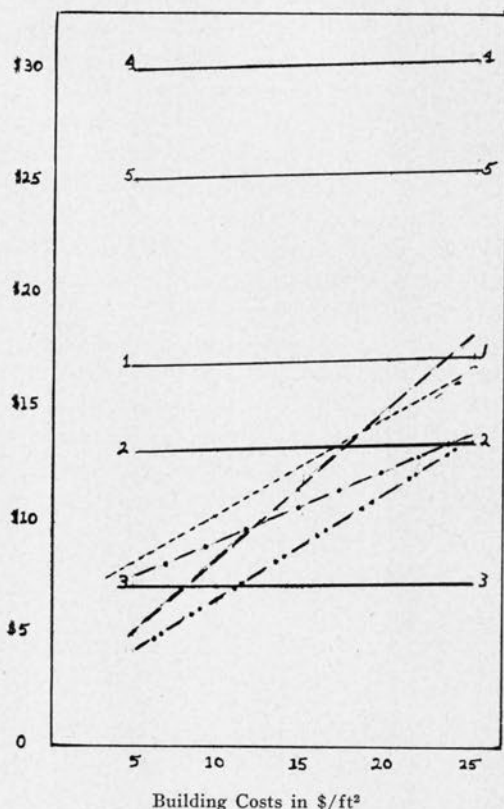
Annual cost is the division of the initial investment into equivalent uniform annual payments during the life of the investment. To compute annual costs, an interest rate of 5 per cent and a depreciation rate of 2 per cent, as assumed by Fremont Rider,<sup>9</sup> are used.

For building and equipment of the conventional storage systems, Muller's figures were used as a basis, and annual costs were computed from capital recovery cost based on the expected life of building and equipment. The capital recovery cost is obtained by multiplying the total investment by an appropriate capital recovery factor from compound interest tables.<sup>10</sup> Salvage value at the end of the life of the building and equipment is considered to be zero. These computations were made for four types of conventional storage: (1) bracket-type, 35.5" aisles; (2) bracket-type, 20.7" aisles; (3) Art Metal and Swing units; and (4) Hamilton units. Table II gives the annual costs of storage of 33,333 1/3 linear feet in book form with estimated life of building and shelves at fifty years and interest at 5 per cent for the above four systems at various building costs per square foot.

For the annual costs of the microfilm systems, building and equipment costs are computed in the manner described for conventional systems. However, since the cost of conversion has become an intrinsic part of the value of the film, the investment in conversion is considered

Figure 1—Annual costs versus building costs for the systems shown, with estimated life of building and shelves at 50 years, interest at 5%, with Yawman and Erbe cabinets for 33,333 1/3 linear feet of books

Annual Cost  
(000 omitted)



#### LEGEND

- Bracket-Type 35.5" Aisles
- - - Bracket-Type 20.7" Aisles
- · · Art Metal 4 Swing Units
- · - Hamilton Units

Numbered Systems as defined by Table I

to have perpetual life. Therefore, only an interest charge is made. The microfilming is assumed to be done over the twenty-five years at a uniform rate.

The average annual charge for filming is dependent on the number of linear feet to be filmed a year. This was computed and converted to present worth<sup>11</sup> using compound interest tables, and interest is charged on the amount of the present worth. Table III shows the annual costs versus building costs for microfilm systems with estimated life of build-

<sup>9</sup> Fremont Rider, "Library Cost Accounting," *Library Quarterly*, VI (1936), 370-71.

<sup>10</sup> Eugene L. Grant, *Principles of Engineering Economy*. (New York: Ronald Press, 1950), chapter 7.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, chapter 8.

ing and shelves at fifty years, interest at 5 per cent, with Yawman and Erbe cabinets, for  $33,333\frac{1}{3}$  linear feet of books converted to microfilm, 50 per cent initially and 50 per cent over twenty-five years.

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of Tables II and III and shows that microfilm system 3 has lower annual costs than any other system when building costs rise above \$12 per square foot. It is cheaper than compact storage systems at all levels of building costs. System 2 comes into favorable position cost-wise when building costs rise above \$17 per square foot. Systems 1, 4, and 5 are not comparable with the other systems.

It should be noted that at the end of 25 years the library is filled to capacity. Since microfilm offers the largest saving

in space,<sup>12</sup> the extended or increased use of microfilm will enable the library to continue operation effectively. With book storage, the efficiency of the library is going to decrease as the capacity of the building is exceeded.

### Conclusions

On a cost basis, microfilm is feasible as a form of storage for a large collection only if librarians are willing to accept a high reduction ratio, little or no inspection of the finished product, an image less perfect than could be obtained using a 35 mm planetary camera, and the destruction of the text. If a positive copy of the film is required, the cost of microfilm storage is prohibitive.

<sup>12</sup> Percentage gain over conventional type storage (38.7" aisles) for systems 1, 2, and 5 is 260 per cent; for system 3, 640 per cent; for system 4, 170 per cent.

## The University Library

*I am confident that you will agree with me that the heart of a university is its library—into which and out of which the life blood of the instructional and research programs flows in a never ceasing stream. Certainly, the University of California could not have won and held its present, proud position in the academic world with a library of lesser scope and quality than it has sought to maintain throughout its history. Nor can it hope to hold that position in the future unless its library continues to grow as knowledge expands. One of the world's distinguished centers of learning has developed here, largely because the foresight of the founders, the wisdom of the faculty, the planning of its administrators and regents, and the generosity of donors have consistently combined to build, in a new land and a young university, one of the world's greatest collections of books.—ROBERT GORDON SPROUL, President of the University of California, in *Two Million: Several Addresses Given Upon the Acquisition of Its Two Millionth Volume by the Library of the University of California at Berkeley* (Berkeley, University of California Library, 1956), p. 15-16.*



# Union Theological Seminary

## Air Conditions Its Library

NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX was an epochal year for the Library of Union Theological Seminary. It saw the execution of a long-anticipated, comprehensive air-conditioning project. This account is presented in the hope that certain of our experiences will be of practical interest to others facing similar problems and opportunities.

### *The Background*

Fortunately for library air conditioning, books and people require approximately the same environment. Both need clean air, gently distributed, and uniform inside temperature and humidity. These conditions are the basis of all good air conditioning. Beyond these, a library demands, more than most other types of buildings, a quiet environment for reading and concentration; and its bookstacks require, in addition to the removal from the air of fine dirt and oily soot, the elimination of all sulphur dioxide.<sup>1</sup>

Union Theological Seminary is housed in a two-block Gothic quadrangle located in upper Manhattan in an area of heavy street traffic. Its forty-seven-year-old buildings are exposed to atmospheric conditions of abrasive dust, fuel soot,

chemical waste, and other damaging ingredients characteristic of urban situations with industrial plants nearby. The library "wing" is an integral part of the quadrangle. Its valuable theological collections—totaling approximately 350,000 books, pamphlets, microfilms, and manuscripts—have long been highly susceptible to the processes of physical and chemical deterioration. Original arrangements for the circulation of filtered air have been insufficient for purposes of protection, while regular vacuuming of the books, desirable as it has been under the circumstances, has at best served only to retard their gradual deterioration.

Originally, in view of anticipated costs, it has been thought necessary to limit air conditioning to the bookstacks. However, since the comfort and health of readers and staff were important factors, the first concept was enlarged to include all public service and work areas of the library. Because of the differing physical problems presented by the various library areas to be conditioned, this decision, of course, entailed a more complex engineering approach and the prospect of a much greater cost. Briefly, the library areas involved consist of the following:

Area I. The bookstacks, comprising five levels of glass platforms in an enclosure, with a volume of approximately 160,000 cubic feet.

Area II. The Reference-Reading Room, located over the bookstacks, having a reader capacity of eighty persons and a 28-foot, vaulted decorative ceiling, with a volume of approximately 95,000 cubic feet.

<sup>1</sup>In 1932, the U. S. Bureau of Standards, using funds granted by the Carnegie Corporation to the National Research Council, conducted research which revealed that the principal factor in the deterioration of books in large urban situations is sulphur dioxide, which, in concentration above a tenth part in a million, increased the "copper number," or measure of damaged cellulose of the paper. (Bureau of Standards, *Miscellaneous Publication No. 140*, April 6, 1933).

*Mr. Beach is librarian, and Mr. Martin, engineer, Union Theological Seminary.*

Area III. The remaining library space, consisting of public card-catalog room, staff workrooms, and several small reading rooms, together comprising twelve rooms on three floors, with a volume of approximately 90,000 cubic feet.

Area IV. Certain adjacent areas to the north and south which may in the future be incorporated in the library, with a volume of approximately 50,000 cubic feet.

These areas add up to a total of about 400,000 cubic feet. All have been heated by direct radiation and ventilated by roughly filtered air brought in and also exhausted by a system of ducts and risers, with no humidity control. In Area III and, to a lesser extent, Area II, ventilation could be and was supplemented by the use of windows.

In developing the project, we had four basic goals in mind: first, correct air treatment for the collections, including good filtering, sulphur dioxide removal, and temperature and humidity control;<sup>2</sup> second, optimum comfort conditions for readers and staff; third, minimum intrusion of visible air-conditioning paraphernalia, particularly in the Reference-Reading Room; and, fourth, simplicity of year-round operation and maintenance. Since unlimited money was not available, a weather eye also had to be kept on construction costs at every stage of planning and execution.

Perhaps this is a good place for a word of counsel. In preparing a statement of the project for submission to a philanthropic foundation, we had, as a first step, invited a reputable local firm of air-conditioning contractors to submit its estimate of the requirements and cost of the job. Unfortunately, the analysis by this firm, made in good faith, was too superficial to provide an adequate conception of actual cost. In fact, the final

cost was approximately 80 per cent above its figure.

From this experience we have concluded that our "second step" should have been our first, namely, to arrange for an exhaustive analysis of the situation by a qualified engineer. In this way, a realistic approach to problems and costs was arrived at, based upon several weeks of careful study, for which a professional fee was both required and justified. The hiring of this engineer for both designing and supervision was the first official step taken in getting the project under way.

### *The Installation*

After study of a number of alternate air-conditioning schemes, a design was finally worked out to accomplish these main objectives: to put the heavy, noisy equipment in the basement; to discharge the cooling tower air without creating a nuisance at street level; to take fresh air into the building at roof level, where it is cleanest; to locate the air units near the areas served in order to reduce return duct work to a minimum; to provide sufficient zoning (area control); to minimize intrusion upon existing architecture, and to make the system easy to get at and to operate.

By utilizing existing ventilating ducts, a false chimney, attic and basement space, an unused book-lift shaft, and other facilities within building code regulations, a logical, compact design was evolved. The system has two cooling towers, and two sixty-ton chilled water machines with pumps in the basement, air handling units in newly created small rooms strategically located, and a fresh air intake down through a large false chimney to filters and fan in the attic. The old horizontal ventilating ducts were used intact and the old vertical riser duct was reversed to send fresh air down to the bookstacks units. The old exhaust was cut off from the bookstacks and concentrated upon the Reference-Reading

<sup>2</sup> Evidence gathered from published sources and from experience of other major libraries which had been recently air-conditioned, suggested a humidity range of 40 to 60 per cent as an optimum standard for readers and library materials.

Room to balance the total air movement.

To clean the air of all fine or sooty dirt, consideration was given to electric precipitators. With pre-filters to catch bulk dirt and after-filters in case of electric current interruption, precipitators do a complete job of dirt removal. However, they are quite expensive, require much space, and call for considerable maintenance. Furthermore, they are not fully justified when the recirculated air, often carrying dirt brought in on shoes and clothing or driven by the wind through unsealed windows, must be filtered at the air units by ordinary filters. So it was decided to use a combination of ordinary throw-away pre-filters, to remove the bulk dirt, and high-quality resistance filters (thick medium) to remove the fine dirt and soot. The power was available to draw the air through, because a fresh air fan was needed in any case to pump air to the remote air units serving each area. A static pressure regulator was included to maintain a constant supply as the filter resistance gradually builds up.

For the elimination of sulphur dioxide, a treated water spray<sup>3</sup> could not be introduced into the fresh air in the attic because of cramped quarters and other limitations. Besides, there is little need for the treatment of the air going to areas other than the bookstacks, and these areas require independent control. However, confining the sprays to the bookstacks unit creates an excess humidity problem in intermediate seasons when it is not warm enough to warrant running the chilled water machines. The fresh air is often still warm and humid enough to leave the sprays with too much moisture for the books. Shutting off the sprays at such times, resorted to in some libraries, lets the sulphur diox-

ide in, with lingering effect. Therefore, the bookstacks unit was provided with a bypass around the sprays to regulate humidity without turning them off. The air intake to the unit was so designed that the outside air is always passed through the sprays, and removal of sulphur dioxide compares favorably with that of the more expensive installations for large new libraries.

Heating, especially of the bookstacks, has undergone considerable change in the Union design. It was found possible to achieve inexpensively almost all the advantages of the modern windowless bookstacks by covering the windows with tight-fitting plywood panels, except at the stairs where, to meet Fire Department regulations, storm sash was used. These seal the stacks from infiltration, permit higher humidities in winter, and reduce the heat losses to the point where the radiators can remain shut off and the heating can be done entirely with the air system. This eliminates overheating and "chimney effect" from hard-to-control radiators. Along with cooling in summer, conditions now permit comfortable use of the eighty-five study carrels which have been newly installed along the east and west sides of the upper three stack floors. Prior to the present installation, the bookstacks had been untenable for extended use because of lack of controlled fresh air.

#### *Operation and Control*

Our experience reminds us that in air conditioning existing buildings, the controlling of radiators constitutes a special problem. This is, of course, because the radiators were designed not only to keep the interior of the building warm, but also to heat a certain amount of fresh air admitted through open windows. After the air is supplied, already heated, by the new air-conditioning system, the radiators usually overheat. Moreover, the overheating cannot be ended quickly by throwing the windows wide open, since

<sup>3</sup> Sulphur dioxide can be eliminated completely by spraying the air taken in with an alkaline solution. This requires only water treatment such as is in common use for preserving the cooling towers and other components of air-conditioning systems.



the new system builds up slight pressure, which tends to keep the cold air out. At Union, the solution has been to keep the steam shut off to the radiators until about November 15 to permit control solely by the air system during mild weather. After really cold weather sets in, with less chance of overheating, the job is turned back to the radiator by lowering the air system thermostats and setting the fresh air preheat control (at the attic intake) to produce an acceptable ventilating air temperature from the air units, five to ten degrees lower than the room.

Since the maintenance of the system, including daily operation, is an important consideration, special attention has been given to working out physical arrangements for convenient and economical handling by the Seminary's engineering staff.

At each air-handling unit there is a small panel with return air temperature dial, discharge air temperature dial, and control air branch line pressure. This combination furnishes a concise picture of the local operation: the condition of the space, what the unit is supplying to maintain or rectify that condition, and the action of the control in response to that condition. In answering complaints, faulty operation is quickly detected and the cause more easily tracked down.

The operating panel in the basement refrigeration room contains, besides push buttons and summer-winter change-over switch, a pilot light for each remote unit, to show whether it is in operation. The air units can be operated from this master panel, or locally. Wiring and control diagrams hang at all locations. Thus, the starting and stopping of equipment, the checking of operations or control setting, and the change-over from refrigeration to cooling with outside air, are all accomplished with a minimum of effort and with awareness of the system's action.

The cooling plant has been designed

to provide several steps of refrigeration under simple, foolproof control at this central panel. Thus, the library staff can turn on its own cooling and feel the response within five minutes, and it can use part or all of the conditioned space at any hour in full comfort. For the engineering staff, the designer took great pains to make every service point easily accessible and well illuminated.

### *Things We Have Learned*

One cannot go through the experience of a complete air-conditioning installation without at least minor trials along the way. On the other hand, granted constant and sympathetic cooperation between designing engineer and library staff during the period of actual construction—in our case, February through June, 1956—the library can carry on normal operations without too much hardship for readers and staff. Here are some observations which may have value for those planning to air condition an existing library:

- (1) At the start, with the assistance of the school administration, it is important to determine the physical scope of the projected installation. This is particularly so in the case of areas not now in library use which may be planned for future inclusion with those to receive the benefits of the air conditioning. It may not be feasible to include any substantial additional library areas at a later time unless such future areas are part of the original planning.
- (2) Money should be spent to secure adequate analysis of the required installation and its approximate cost. A voluntary appraisal is not likely to provide sufficient data on so complex an undertaking. Included in the cost picture may well be factors "under the surface," such as added electric load, structural alterations to accommodate equipment, materials to mask installations and permit them to blend into existing decoration, and

other items which may not be immediately apparent.

- (3) In apportioning total costs of a complex project such as Union's, it has been helpful to set aside a small "kitty" to cover such modifications as may be necessary after the main work is done.
- (4) Unfortunately, major construction such as that undertaken at Union stirs up dirt and dust. Despite some care, a considerable amount of dust was deposited on the books, particularly in the bookstacks. Fortunately, this was coarse dust, which can be vacuumed off. Ideally, of course, normal operations should be suspended and all damageable items covered. Since at Union we had to maintain normal library service, such a course was impossible. We now feel, however, that more extensive use of dust walls and, perhaps, of transparent coverings, if only in areas adjacent to actual construction, would have minimized the undesirable effects and that the slight additional cost for such protection would in similar situations be more than justified.
- (5) To minimize the intrusion of visible paraphernalia which would mar the appearance of the library, special attention was paid to concealing or masking necessary installations. The wood-paneled, vaulted ceiling of the Reference-Reading Room being of unusual beauty, the conditioned air was introduced through carefully designed diffusers whose wood bases were treated to blend with the original woodwork. Likewise, all ducts and duct openings which appear in public service areas were carefully planned so as to minimize their intrusive effect. Both by placement and by special attention to finishing, the results are such as to leave the average library user unaware that "something new has been added."
- (6) By selecting equipment and designing ductwork conservatively, there is almost complete absence of machine noise. One is not conscious of mechanical activity. There is a relaxed

atmosphere. However, with the shutting out of street noises, we have become very critical of inside noises and have decided to treat acoustically the supply mains.

- (7) We believe it to be desirable for the designing engineer personally to carry through the actual supervision of the installation. Through such participation at Union, helpful relations with the contractors and subcontractors were maintained. The work was aggressively managed and closely controlled. The design received sympathetic handling, as did such modifications as were needed or were still worth reaching for during the course of the installation. This personal and experienced management helps to assure the buyer of full value for the high price he has to pay for a modern engineering installation.
- (8) Finally, now that the job is substantially done, we are reminded that the optimum results from an air-conditioning system in our situation call for more than the proper functioning of a soundly conceived installation. We are very dependent upon a willingness on the part of the Seminary's engineering staff and Library staff to make free use of the highly flexible system of controls, so as to manipulate the operation to meet the usual variables of the weather. Therefore, an important consideration has been the gradual education of the Seminary's engineering and library staffs into the principles and intricacies of the system. At many stages of the installation, the supervising engineer took the initiative in orienting Seminary personnel. In addition, as physical arrangements for operation were concluded, detailed instructions were carefully prepared to augment the usual technical literature furnished by the equipment manufacturers. We realize that the new installation adds a highly specialized responsibility to the already heavy duties of the school's engineering staff. We know now that "education" has been a sound investment.

# Lamont Catalog

(Continued from page 268)

the nineteen-twenties are no longer read except by literary historians; critical and interpretive works have been replaced by more recent studies.

Both the Shaw list and the Lamont catalog include large portions of the work of Louise Imogen Guiney, Margaret Deland, and Richard Gilder, for example. The above-mentioned novelists, as well as Lafcadio Hearn and Agnes Repplier, are represented by disproportionate amounts of their writings in both bibliographies. The titles from the History and Criticism, Collective Biography, and Poetry subdivisions cited above are all in the Shaw volume. We know, at least, how these particular books happened to be considered for inclusion in the Lamont Library.

"The faculty has been responsible for Lamont book selection."<sup>9</sup> This fact is so impressive that one is inclined to accept the catalog as a thoroughly reliable guide. Certainly there is no doubt that the Harvard staff possesses an adequate knowledge of books. But how effectively will a scholar apply this knowledge to the selection of a library for undergraduates?

Even the finest scholar-teacher is hampered in this effort by his own concept of a book's usefulness. The specialist, who is able to discriminate between reliable and questionable material, is bound to regard some books as useful which are of little value to the student; in fact, what is necessarily vital to the scholar is often beyond the comprehension of the undergraduate.

Consider how important the monumental eight-volume *Text of the Canterbury Tales* would be to the specialist. How often will the undergraduate use it? Apply this same test to the ten volumes of Emerson's *Journals*, or to the

fragmentary *Life of Poe* by Thomas Holley Chivers, or to the reminiscences of Thomas Wentworth Higginson—or, for that matter, to the minor writings of any author.

These titles, and many others of a similar nature, are in the Lamont catalog. They indicate that the scholar's concept of a useful book sometimes has little relation to the needs of students. If it is true that "an undergraduate faces wasteful and discouraging searches unless he can start with a selection of the most useful material on any field of interest to him,"<sup>10</sup> it would seem that many of the books which are in the Lamont Library are not intended to be there. The generally distributed quality of profusion in the collection actually makes the Library better adapted to the needs of graduate students than to those of undergraduates.

There is no denying, however, that the catalog itself is more useful because of this profusion. Its value as a list from which to choose appropriate titles for any library far surpasses that of more selective bibliographies. Some of the questionable items should be deleted from later editions of the catalog, but its succeeding editions will be welcome, whatever revisions are made.

<sup>10</sup> Williams, p. 387.

## Joyce Collection

### Given to Cornell

The Cornell University Library has received for its rare book department a James Joyce collection of approximately thirteen hundred items. The major portion of the collection is the gift of William G. Mennen. Other material, including some of Joyce's personal correspondence, has been given by Victor Emanuel and by Waller Barrett.

<sup>9</sup> Williams, p. 388.



# A Coordinated Program of Library Instruction

AS A RESULT of reading the multitude of articles, theses, descriptions, and notes on the subject of library instruction to college and university students,<sup>1</sup> two observations can be made. First, most instruction is planned on a class basis; that is, freshman orientation or reference instruction or special bibliographical courses. Second, most librarians approach the library by way of the *book* (form) while the user, often unconsciously, approaches the library by way of *information* (content). With these observations in mind, it seems worth while to summarize the recent experience at Lehigh University in planning and conducting a coordinated system of instruction based on information rather than the traditional book.

As this program was designed specifically for the situation at Lehigh, the setting is briefly described. The university library has approximately 350,000 volumes, with open stacks and a liberal lending policy. During regular sessions the building is open 82 hours a week, with reference service available for 77 hours. There are two unsupervised special collections on metallurgy and chemistry outside the building and a number of laboratory or office collections. The university has approximately 2,600 male undergraduates, 60 per cent in the Col-

lege of Engineering, which includes chemistry and physics, and 40 per cent divided between the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Business Administration. There are some 500 graduate students, both men and women, in 18 departments. In 1955, 20 doctoral degrees were awarded in departments ranging from Physics to English.

There are a number of basic assumptions in our approach to the student:

1. The student must know what a library is and its relation to his needs before he can learn how to use it. Most students will not be scholars. It is necessary, therefore, to recognize the need of an educated man (define him as you will) who understands the need to verify facts and to extend individual knowledge, whether he is in business, technology, science, politics, or scholarship.

2. Locating information in a library is highly complex. Even librarians, presumably trained in information sources, sometimes have difficulty locating specific bits of information. We cannot expect the faculty member or the serious student to know all possible sources. The users are not usually interested in techniques of filing, classification, or cataloging, and have to be oriented in these matters.

3. As librarians we are prone to assume the supremacy of the book. This assumption is no longer valid. The book today is merely *one* of the forms of available information storage.

4. Some students may view the librarian as an ineffectual person who is concerned with a trivial and harmless sort of activity. As a result of this caricature,

<sup>1</sup> See the following for summaries of library instruction programs: J. D. Lee, "Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries in Colleges and Universities" (Master's thesis, Kent State University, 1951); M. C. Marquis, "Study of the Teaching of Library Facilities to College Students" (Master's thesis, George Peabody College, 1952).

Mr. Taylor is assistant librarian, Lehigh University.

earned or unearned, librarians have had to demonstrate their usefulness to beginning students.

5. A library instruction period, or course, can do little to arouse a "love for books." Either the student has such a love when he comes to college or the milieu of the four years' educational process, of which the library is a part, provides the proper setting for its development. It cannot be taught.

With the outlined assumptions in mind an eclectic program was developed. Other librarians will recognize bits and pieces of their own work. We believe, however, that our approach to the student is valid and that the coordination of all facilities directed to instructional purposes will in time show positive and measurable results. Our program was as follows:

1. Library personnel would give all instruction, because faculty members are likely to be concerned primarily with their specialties.

2. Freshmen would receive a one-hour lecture and tour of the library, with particular emphasis on the complexity of information and the services of a library.

3. Juniors and seniors in specified departments would receive instruction in the information sources of their particular fields.

4. Graduate students would receive special instruction in the bibliographical sources and the information problem in their respective fields.

5. The reference department would function as an integral part of follow-up instruction.

The freshmen lectures are arranged in cooperation with the English department and include some thirty sections of about twenty students, each spread over a two-week period. The lecture is followed by a student "research paper." Four points are stressed: (a) a library is *information*, (b) there is a certain *order* in the information as it is placed in the building, (c) information is

*complex* and it comes in many forms, and (d) the *reference staff* is present to help the student. These points are discussed, first generally and then in context at Lehigh. What is information? How do we use it? What forms does it come in?

After this introduction, the freshmen are taken on the usual tour of the major points in the building. The emphasis is placed on the *why* and *what* of a library, rather than *how to use it*. The technique of use is not avoided. It merely plays second role to the *raison d'être* of a library. The students see how a divided catalog works by examining the entries in both catalogs under a particular name. They see the various approaches in the catalogs to one book. A discussion of the flow of work in the technical services division shows the students the variety of work involved and the cost necessary to get a book to them. By seeing some of the less-used abstracting and indexing journals, such as *Current List of Medical Literature*, *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, *Economics Abstracts*, and the *Patent Office Gazette*, the students receive some idea of the sources available and the problem of finding specific information in them. Comparisons of a bound volume of the *New York Times* and its equivalent on microfilm and of a periodical with a microcard edition of it, give the students some idea of problems of storage and costs. These microreproductions show them that there are forms of information storage other than the book.

In summary, the following things are partially accomplished by the freshman library instruction: the student knows where the library is; he knows something of the internal layout of the building; he has some concept of what a library is and the problems in administering it; he has some idea of information and the role it plays in everyday life; he sees techniques for using the catalog;

and he knows the library staff is present to help him.

An exhibit on the library and information during the period of the freshman lectures helps to emphasize the intent of the program. In 1954, for instance, the methods of recording man's experience were traced from the cuneiform record on clay tablets to the cathode-ray tube and included the palm-leaf book of Ceylon, Greek papyrus, the medieval manuscript, the printed book, the photograph, the microfilm, and the punched card. A special exhibit panel borrowed from the American Institute of Biological Sciences showed the operation of the Rapid Selector in the Department of Agriculture Library.

Library handbooks are still used, but they seem to be an expensive and little-used medium. Large illustrated guides at the various catalogs and other trouble points would be more effective. Instead of the handbook, the freshman would receive a mimeographed outline of the major points of the lecture emphasizing the relations between information and the indexes, catalogs, and bookstacks.

On the upper-class level, when students are beginning to specialize, the instruction system is changed to meet the particular demands of the subject. At the time the system was established, we decided to approach first those departments which were traditionally the smallest users of the library: industrial, mechanical, mining, and chemical engineering. The results were, if not spectacular, highly gratifying. To these departments were added, as time permitted, geology, education, speech, metallurgical engineering, electrical engineering, government, and international relations. Others will be added as they can be fitted in. The lecture is scheduled as part of a regular course: in some cases a two-hour laboratory period, in others a 50-minute lecture period.

A two-page mimeographed sheet of "Information Tips" is compiled by the

reference staff for each subject giving the following data: major professional handbooks; major indexes or bibliographies; special information sources available, such as trade catalogs, corporation annual reports, directories, encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries; major current journals received in the subject; peculiarities of the subject catalog in the field.

In the lecture, the four points of the freshman instruction—information, order, complexity, and the reference staff—are repeated, with emphasis on the particular subject. Some of the aspects of machine control and information analysis are discussed. With electrical engineers, the possible application of information theory to library systems is briefly presented.

With the assistance of the course instructor, an information problem is devised and used as a basis for examining the various sources of information in the library. In chemical engineering, for instance, a particular problem chosen was "liquid-liquid extraction as applied in the petroleum industry." With the class, the instructor searched the Kirk-Othmer *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, *Chemical Abstracts*, the subject catalog, and various handbooks. Several books or parts of books, one or two articles, and a patent were noted. Under the guidance of the librarian-instructor, the class traced the items through the various catalogs to see if the library had them and, if so, where they were located.

The third type of instruction is on the graduate level. So far, the departments of biology, geology, and civil engineering have participated. Many points of the freshman and upper-class instruction are repeated because of the diversity of graduate student background. The problem of information is discussed on a more sophisticated level, pointing out, for example, the intricacies and complexities of government and institutional research reports and their indexing (if any). Spe-



cific bibliographical sources are examined and, if justified, a search for information is made.

Interwoven through the entire system of library instruction is the emphasis on the reference staff. It is the policy of the readers' service division that, within the limits of good sense and available time, any student or faculty member searching for information should leave the building either with the information desired, or satisfied that the information is not available. Of course, this is an extravagant statement, but it represents an ideal. The object is to move the library out of the warehouse level to a newer information pattern.

The reference department uses three methods to extend the intent of the library lectures:

1. Individual instruction in the use of the catalogs and periodical indexes at the time a question is asked.

2. A postcard which the questioner addresses to himself if the question is intricate or time is short. When time permits, the questions are worked on and the cards posted.

3. A worksheet filled out in consultation with the reference staff for students working on reports or theses. This is basically a guide to sources the student might search for the information he wants. The sheet lists particular subject headings in the main catalog; specific periodical indexes with some indication as to subjects; bibliographies to search; or reference books.

A series of special subject guides to the library's collections provides a second extension of the instructional program. These guides are a result of a fifteen-month study of reference questions, which indicated subjects causing particular pressure on the reference staff.

The instructional system is by no means perfect. Continual adjustment and criticism by the library staff bring changes every year. More time for lec-

tures and more follow-up reports by the courses are needed. These will come in time. The pattern is established and accepted by the faculty. Cooperation from the faculty was forthcoming only because they were convinced that the situation required it and the students needed it. This took time, patience and an understanding of teaching needs. Everything was not done at once. The work described was accomplished over a three-year period.

Our object in the library instruction system is to relate the user to information: to give him an idea of the complexities of information systems such as a library and to show him how the library can be a vital source of information. What we are trying to do is establish a pattern of habits that will lead the student and later citizen to information sources to verify or extend his knowledge. In our judgment, we have partially succeeded.

There may be a criticism that the system described is valid only for Lehigh University, where a majority of the students major in engineering or in the physical sciences. The system cannot be lifted *in toto* and placed in another situation. We believe, however, that our approach to the problem of library instruction is valid. The mass of information exists in sociology, government, history, and psychology as well as in chemistry. The study of logic and languages, traditionally subjects of the humanities, is becoming increasingly important in information analysis. In many cases, the indexing services in the social sciences (if they exist at all) lag far behind the comprehensive indexing projects, such as *Chemical Abstracts*, in the sciences, yet the amount of available knowledge is just as vast. For these reasons, the approach to instruction on the basis of information rather than the book (content rather than form) is applicable to the social sciences and the humanities, as well as to the sciences and technology.

# Selected Reference Books of 1956-1957

## INTRODUCTION

LIKE THE preceding articles in this semi-annual series<sup>1</sup> this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials.<sup>2</sup>

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as A11, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*<sup>3</sup> and its *Supplements*.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hahn, Wiktor. *Bibliografia bibliografij polskich*. Wyd. 2, znacznie rozsz. Wrocław, Zakład im. Ossolińskich, 1956. 645p. zł 72.

This is an important bibliography of Polish bibliographies in all subjects, and of foreign bibliographies relating to Poland. The author of the 1921 edition has revised and enlarged it to some 6,500 entries. The arrangement in 25 chapters is patterned on the classification scheme used in the current national bibliography, and name and subject indexes are provided. Among the omissions are A. S. Wolanin's *Polonica Americana* (1950), although his *Polonica in Eng-*

*lish* (1945) is listed; H. Rister's *Schriftum über Polen 1943-1951* (1953) and its continuation; and J. Zabielska's *Bibliography of Books in Polish or Relating to Poland Published Outside Poland Since September 1, 1939*, issued in mimeographed form by the Polish Library in London in 1954. In spite of these and other probable omissions the work is an indispensable research tool in any subject field where Polish sources can be utilized.—E.B.

Pagliaini, Attilio. *Catalogo generale della libreria italiana*. 4. supplemento, 1931-1940 . . . comp. da Arrigo Plinio Pagliaini. Milano, S.A. per Pubblicazioni Bibliografico-Editoriali (S.A.B.E.) [1956]- . (In progress) L.650 per fasc.

Contents: v.1, fasc.1-9, Abelardus-Fabietti.

This welcome addition to the standard set (*Guide* A390, 1A62) is scheduled to appear in 24 fascicles. Arrangement, coverage, and format follow the established pattern of the earlier volumes.—J.N.W.

## ENCYCLOPEDIAS

*Dizionario enciclopedia italiano*. Roma, Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, 1955-56. v.1-5. il. (In progress) \$28 per vol.

v.1-5, A-Ido. To be in 12 vols.

An encyclopedic dictionary giving meanings of words with etymologies, and concise encyclopedic articles. These are not signed and have no bibliographies. The articles are much briefer than those in the *Enciclopedia Italiana*, e.g., that on Africa in the *Enciclopedia* extends to almost 100 pages and is profusely illustrated, while in the *Dizionario* there is an article of seven pages with six pages of illustrations. However, the *Dizionario* has many useful features, such as a large amount of minor biography, char-

<sup>1</sup> CRL, January and July issues, starting January, 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Eleanor Buist, Kenneth Lohf, Suzanne Szasz, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell.

<sup>3</sup> Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956).

Miss Winchell is reference librarian, Columbia University Libraries.

acters of fiction, titles of individual works of literature, gazetteer information, detailed discrimination of word meanings, etc. Includes abbreviations. Illustrations are excellent, some in color, and more numerous than in most encyclopedias. This should be a useful, up-to-date complement to the *Enciclopedia*.

*The Encyclopedia Americana*. . . N.Y., Americana Corporation, 1957. 30 v. il.

The *Americana* uses "continuous revision" as indicated in the *Guide*, p.74, and the 1957 edition is no exception to this policy. However, the work has been issued in an attractive new format with a slightly larger page, wider columns, more space between entries, and a bright, more modern-looking binding.

The publishers maintain that an unusual amount of revision has been made in this printing. A spot check shows some entirely rewritten articles, some articles revised and brought up to date, some new entries and, in some cases, new titles added to the bibliographies.

For those libraries which have not purchased an *Americana* for four or more years, consideration might be given to replacement with this set.

#### PERIODICALS

*Ulrich's Periodicals Directory; A Classified Guide to a Selected List of Current Periodicals, Foreign and Domestic*. 8th ed. Ed. by Eileen C. Graves. N.Y., Bowker, 1956. 730p. \$22.50.

For the 6th ed. see Supplement 1E4.

This new edition lists over 16,000 periodicals, an increase of 2,000 over those listed in the 7th edition. Arrangement is the same as in previous editions, with titles grouped in a subject classification, arranged alphabetically. Ten new subject headings have been added and others expanded. More foreign periodicals are included, with wider coverage of Slavonic materials from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, the Ukraine, and Yugoslavia.

An especially useful feature, as in earlier editions, is the notation of the indexing and abstracting services (34 titles) in which periodicals are indexed.

#### PHILOSOPHY

Varet, Gilbert. *Manuel de bibliographie philosophique*. Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1956. . v.1- (Logos: introduction aux études philosophiques). 1800fr.

To be in two volumes, this *Manuel de bibliographie philosophique* is a comprehensive selection of materials in various languages, listing both books and periodical articles. This first volume treats "Les philosophies classiques" in three main sections, covering ancient, Christian, and modern philosophies. A fairly detailed table of contents indicates arrangement and scope, and an index of authors is to be included in the second volume, "Les sciences philosophiques," which will deal with the philosophies of religion, art, the sciences, man, etc.

#### RELIGION

Grollenberg, Luc H. *Atlas of the Bible*: tr. and ed. by Joyce M. H. Reid and H. H. Rowley. [London, New York] Nelson, 1956 165p. il., maps. \$15.

Wright, George Ernest; and Filson, Floyd Vivian. *The Westminster Historical Atlas to the Bible*. Rev. ed. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1956. 130p., il., maps. \$7.50.

The first of these two atlases of the Bible is a translation from the Dutch edition published in Holland in 1954. It is a scholarly work with a wealth of excellent illustrations, mainly photographs, and a text which presents a summary of Biblical history. There are 35 maps, well-conceived and executed, clear and uncluttered. The gazetteer index contains the names of geographical features, towns and peoples, and the names of such persons as played an especially important role in Biblical history.

The Westminster atlas is a new edition of that published in 1945 (See *Guide* K105) with some revision of maps and some re-writing of sections of the text. The maps are clear and well-drawn and the text interesting and somewhat more popular in tone than that of the Grollenberg. There are three indexes: to the text, to the maps, in-



cluding a topographical concordance to the Bible, and to Arabic names identified with Biblical places in Syria and Palestine.

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Bureau of Research and Survey. *Churches and Church Membership in the United States; An Enumeration and Analysis by Counties, States, and Regions*. N. Y. National Council of Churches, 1956- . Ser. A, no.1- . 40c per no.

Contents: Ser.A, no.1-4, Major faiths by regions, divisions, and states; Ser.B, no.1-8, Denominational statistics by regions, divisions, and states; Ser.C, no.1-9, Denominational statistics by states and counties. (In progress)

"An effort to gather the statistics of churches and church membership of every region, division, state, and county . . . for 1952 and to relate these findings to certain aspects of the 1950 United States Census of Population." Intended to give a more up-to-date record than that now available in the *Federal Census of Religious Bodies*, 1936. The present survey is not absolutely complete, but is based on the active cooperation of 114 religious organizations, and the figures will be presented in five series of bulletins. Series A and B as noted above are complete; Series C will be in 55 bulletins; Series D, Denominational statistics by standard metropolitan areas, 6 bulletins; Series E, Analysis of socio-economic characteristics, 7 bulletins. It is hoped that all series will be completed during 1957.

*Nelson's Complete Concordance of the Revised Standard Version Bible*, comp. under the supervision of John W. Ellison. N.Y., Nelson, 1957. 2157p. \$16.50.

A usable, useful new concordance to the Revised Standard Version prepared with the help of a Univac computer at Remington Rand. Except for some 130 frequently used words which would seldom, if ever, be the key words in a passage, the concordance is exhaustive, listing the context and location of each word. The typography is clear and

the text easy to read. An excellent addition to the shelf of Bible concordances.

*Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. 3. völlig neu bearb. Aufl. . . . hrsg. von Kurt Galling. Tübingen, J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1956- . Lfg.1- . plates. DM 4.20.

Contents: Lfg.1-4, A und O—Anglokatholizismus.

Represents a thorough revision of the second edition (*Guide K7*): earlier articles have been reworked, many new entries added, and bibliographies brought up to date. As before, articles are by specialists and are signed. This edition will be complete in six volumes and a Registerband, and Roman type has replaced the Gothic.—E.S.

Steinmueller, John E.; and Sullivan, Kathryn. *Catholic Biblical Encyclopedia*. New York, J. F. Wagner [1956] 2 parts in 1 v. illus., maps. \$20.

Intended "for the great majority of educated people" rather than the Biblical specialist, this is the first Catholic Biblical encyclopedia in the English language. A single physical volume consisting of two separately paged sections, it brings together the previously published (1950) volume on the New Testament and a newly completed volume on the Old Testament. Articles (unsigned) vary in length from a few lines to several pages, and include biographical, geographical, archaeological, and dogmatic subjects. There is no attempt to include bibliographies or documentation beyond the actual scriptural reference. Pronunciation is indicated, and there are numerous cross references. A special chapter on Mariology is appended to the volume.—E.S.

#### FOLKLORE

Coluccio, Félix. *Diccionario del folklore americano (Contribución)*. Buenos Aires, Librería "El Ateneo" [1954]- . v.1- . 95 pesos per vol.

Contents: t.1, A-D, 417p.

Primarily a dictionary of Latin American folklore, the main section is preceded by a bibliography of 3,394 numbered items, al-

most all South American publications. At the end of each article, instead of bibliographical citations, there are numbers referring the reader to appropriate entries in the bibliography. The articles are concise but adequate, tracing whenever possible analogies of customs, beliefs, etc., in different countries. Illustrated with photographs.—S.S.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

Abraham, Louis Arnold; and Hawtrey, Stephen Charles. *A Parliamentary Dictionary*. London, Butterworth, 1956. 224p. 21s.

Without attempting to rival May's *Parliamentary Practice* in comprehensiveness, the authors have assembled here a brief encyclopedia of British parliamentary terms and concepts which should prove more than adequate for the needs of the general reader. Information ranges from concise definitions of a few lines to articles of several pages, and topics treated include not only the specialized vocabulary of Parliamentary usage but such general terms as Parliamentary Papers, House of Lords, etc. There are no bibliographic citations, but "see" and "see also" references are abundant, and there is a serviceable index.—J.N.W.

*Behavior Science Bibliographies*. New Haven, Human Relations Area Files, 1953- .

Contents: Chicago. University. Philippine Studies Program. *Selected Bibliography of The Philippines, Topically Arranged and Annotated*. 1956; Irikura, James K. *Southeast Asia: Selected Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Publications*. 1956; Kennedy, Raymond. *Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures*. Rev. ed. 1955. 2v.; New York University. Burma Research Project. *Annotated Bibliography of Burma*. 1956; Pelzer, Karl Joseph. *Selected Bibliography on The Geography of Southeast Asia. Part III, Malaya*. 1956; Wilber, Donald Newton. *Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan*. 1956; Yüan, T'ung-Li. *Economic and Social Development of Modern China: A Bibliographical Guide*. 1956. See also *Guide* 2N83.

As stated in the Publisher's Preface to recent volumes of this unnumbered series, the aim of the Human Relations Area Files and its publications is "to facilitate research and comparative study in the sciences concerned with mankind, thereby promoting a general understanding of the peoples of the world, their ways of life, their problems, values, and ideas."

It will be noted that these volumes represent the work of individual compilers and of university research projects, as well as revisions of earlier works. The resulting variations in scope, arrangement, indexing, etc., cannot be considered here. With the exception of the Irikura item, all the 1956 volumes include a "Bibliography to date of sources processed by the HRAF" for the field in question. The series is published in photo-offset, and other bibliographies are planned.—E.S.

Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D. C. *International Communication and Political Opinion; A Guide to the Literature* [by] Bruce Lannes Smith and Chitra M. Smith. Prepared for the Rand Corporation . . . Princeton, Princeton University Press, [1956], 325p. \$6.00.

Designed to serve as a continuation of (but not a replacement for) Smith, Lasswell and Casey's *Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion*, 1946; (*Guide*, L301), the present volume differs somewhat in scope and arrangement from the earlier. Only materials treating the international aspect of propaganda have been included and generally only those of a political nature; the classification outline and terminology have been revised accordingly. Monographs, documents, and reports are listed, as well as periodical articles, totaling 2,500 items published between 1943 and 1955. Bibliographic and indexing standards remain high, and the titles are annotated as before. The bibliography proper is preceded by an essay on recent trends in research in the field.—J.N.W.

*Dizionario di economia politica*, a cura di Claudio Napoleoni. Milano, Edizioni di Comunità, 1956. 1722p. L.12,000.

*Enciclopedia di scienze politiche, economiche e sociali.* [Capo della redazione: Rudolfo Sommaruga] Bologna, Zuffi [1956]. . v.1- . L.17,500. Contents: vol. 1, Aba-Ben, 789p.

More than thirty Italian economists have contributed to the *Dizionario*, treating the various aspects of economics in 58 monographs. The articles are signed and usually include a definition and analysis of the topic, a discussion of its place in the history of economic thought, and an outline of areas where future research is needed. Each article is followed by a bibliography listing significant works in the field in various languages.

The *Enciclopedia* will eventually duplicate most of the articles in the *Dizionario*, although it will not treat any topic in such a detailed, scholarly way. Similar in intent to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, it aims to cover all important topics in the social sciences. However, its articles are shorter, do not cover all aspects of the subject, and often include discussions as to moral justification. Although international in scope, emphasis is on interests particular to Southern Europe, the bibliographies consisting primarily of Italian titles. There are many biographical articles, including, in addition to social scientists, writers and philosophers whose work influenced the field.—S.S.

Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. Library. *A Bibliography of Parliamentary Debates of Great Britain.* London, H.M.S.O., 1956. 62p. 5s. (*Its Document no. 2*)

"Assembles most of the *printed* sources for the spoken proceedings of Parliament likely to be sought by students—with the exception of those individual speeches which do not happen to have been reprinted in any of the main Collections."—*Foreword*.

The material is divided into three main sections: (1) Debates—official or semi-official—which are day-by-day reports of proceedings intended to inform the public; (2) Diaries, including the private records of individuals made for their own use; and (3) Proceedings, miscellaneous in character, con-

taining pamphlets, letters, newsletters, some speeches, etc. As in many cases brief evaluations are included, this should prove to be a most useful source for students of English history and politics.

Peaslee, Amos Jenkins. *Constitutions of Nations*, 2. ed. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1956. 3v. 85.50fl.

———. *International Governmental Organizations; Constitutional Documents.* The Hague, Nijhoff, 1956. 2v. 57fl.

Justification of a revision of the 1950 edition of *Constitutions of Nations* (Supplement IL148) is clear from even a cursory examination of the table of contents of the current work, which lists new or amended constitutions for a sizable number of countries, e.g., Austria, Bhutan, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, etc., throughout the alphabet. For many other countries, prefatory descriptions have been revised and bibliographies brought up to date. Several useful tables of summary information have been added as appendices.

Similar in plan to the foregoing, the compiler's *International Governmental Organizations . . .* contains the basic constitutional documents of more than a hundred of "those international organizations created by governments, and themselves of a governmental nature. It does not include the many unofficial private organizations" (Foreword). Institutions included range in scope from the United Nations to the International Office of Epizootics (sic), and the accompanying documents vary from many pages to a single paragraph. Brief summaries of the history and constitutional development are presented for each organization, and there are selective bibliographies.—J.N.W.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Copyright Laws and Treaties of The World*, comp. by UNESCO with the cooperation of the Copyright Office of the United States of America and the Industrial Property Dept. of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



Paris and Washington, 1956- . lv. (loose-leaf [2000p?]) \$97.50.

This compilation is an effort to maintain an up-to-date record in the English language of the copyright laws and treaties of all the countries of the world. "Eighty-five countries are covered in the present volume. Of these, the laws of 14 countries were promulgated in English; in the case of the remaining countries, it has been necessary to prepare English translations." Arranged alphabetically by country, the work contains only the laws believed to be in force on January 1, 1956. It is hoped to keep the material up to date by furnishing additional pages annually to be inserted in the loose-leaf binder.

U.S. Government Statistics; part I: Guide, part II: Index. 1956 pilot ed., ed. by John L. Andriot. Arlington, Va., Documents Index, Box 453, 1956- . (In progress) \$15 for basic volume and three supplements.

According to the foreword, the present title is the first in a projected series of guides to the contents of several categories of government publications. Part I of the volume is an annotated list of a large number of publications "containing recurring statistical data." Arrangement is by department, subdivided by agency. Information on frequency, availability, and ordering procedures is included, and the annotations seem full and pertinent. The three-part index section—subject, title, and agency—appears sufficiently detailed to afford efficient use of the contents of the materials in the main list. The present edition is scheduled to appear in revised form in 1957, with three supplements to follow within four years thereafter.—J.N.W.

Zaleski, Eugène. *Mouvements ouvriers et socialistes; chronologie et bibliographie*. La Russie. Tome 1: 1725-1907. Paris, Editions ouvrières, 1956. 463p. 2,250 fr. (Mouvements ouvriers et socialistes . . . , collection dirigée par E. Dolléans et M. Crozier. [v.4])

A bibliographic series on socialist movements in various countries, issued under the

auspices of the Institut Français d'Histoire Sociale, has been augmented by the first of two volumes on Russia. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals are listed in Russian, with French translations of titles, and with locational symbols for libraries in Paris, Amsterdam, Geneva, Bern, and Milan. Each of the four historical periods is introduced by a chronology of events. Name and subject indexes will appear in Volume II, which will bring the bibliography down to 1917.

Other countries included in this series are England, France, Germany, and the U.S. (*Guide* 1L97); Italy; and Spain.—E.B.

#### SCIENCE

Aslib. *British Scientific and Technical Books; A Selected List of Recommended Books Published in Great Britain and the Commonwealth in The Years 1935 to 1952*. London, James Clarke; New York, Hafner, 1956. 364p. \$11.

Based primarily on the *Aslib Booklist* and the selections of library specialists in the field, this comprehensive bibliography supplements the *Catalogue of British Scientific and Technical Books* published by the British Science Guild in 1930. Listed are books, government publications, and society papers in the pure and applied sciences, and this includes psychology, documentation, architecture, and photography materials of interest to technical readers; however, trade literature and manufacturers' publications have not been included. Material is arranged according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and alphabetical subject and author indexes allow easy access to the bibliography. Through a series of symbols, each entry is further classified according to its suitability for general readers, students, advanced research, and reference work. Items are not annotated.—K.L.

#### ENGINEERING

Abbott, Robert W. *American Civil Engineering Practice*. N.Y., Wiley, 1956- . v.1-2 (In progress) \$15 per vol.

An important new handbook prepared as

a replacement of the *American Civil Engineers' Handbook* edited by Merriam (*Guide P112*), of which the fifth edition was published in 1930. This is an entirely revised work with new scope and format. To be in three volumes: v.1 covers planning, surveying, transportation engineering, etc.; v.2 deals mainly with various phases of hydraulic engineering, and v.3, not yet published, will cover structural and building engineering.

#### MUSIC

*Almanacco musicale italiano*, 1956- .

A cura di Riccardo Allorto. Milano, G. Ricordi, 1955- . \$2.50

A record of the year's activities in serious music in Italy, this almanac is both a survey and a directory. Four critical chapters are devoted to new works in the musical theater, the concert field, books on music and phonograph records; these are followed by an alphabetical catalog of new works, calendars of musical events and an extensive directory. The last, arranged by city, lists musical societies, schools, theaters, and a number of individuals—composers, performing artists, teachers, critics, impresarios, agents, etc.—J.N.W.

#### NUMISMATICS

Vermeule, Cornelius Clarkson. *A Bibliography of Applied Numismatics in The Fields of Greek and Roman Archaeology and The Fine Arts*. London, Spink & Son, 1956. 172p. 12s. 6d.

Intended both as a list of works "of value to the numismatist as demonstration of the way in which numismatic evidence has been utilized" and as an aid to the scholar not primarily a numismatist in locating "references in fields in which numismatics are fundamental for understanding of non-numismatic problems." The work is divided into four main parts: Archaeology and Art History; Iconography; Geography, Topography, and Architecture; and Related Works. Arrangement is by author within the sections. There is a general index. Although emphasis is on publications not ordinarily used by numismatists, the inclusion of ar-

ticles from numismatic journals seems of particular value to the general scholar.—E.S.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

Purves, Frederick. *The Focal Encyclopedia of Photography*. London, Focal Press, [1956]. 1298 pp. 5/5/-.

The purpose of this encyclopedia is to pull together into one volume articles on the history, techniques, art, and application of photography. A panel of some 200 authors, representing many of the nations of the world, contributed the longer signed articles. Emphasis is on British practice and outlook, but attention is called to American variants. Illustrated with about 1500 line drawings and some half-tones.

#### LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Fusco, Enrico M. *Scrittori e idee; dizionario critico della letteratura italiana*. Torino, Società editrice internazionale [1956]. 626p. L.6000.

Writers of all types (novelists, poets, literary critics, historians, political scientists, philosophers) whose works have literary value are included in this new dictionary of Italian literature. Since the editor has included only authors of established reputations, the younger contemporary figures receive less extensive coverage. All articles contain author and subject bibliographies which, while selective, are up to date and include periodical as well as book references. Material on major authors is quite extensive, with criticism and summaries of individual works. Some attention is also given to literary movements and periods, technical terms, periodicals, and academies.—K.L.

Sociedad española de estudios clásicos. *Bibliografía de los estudios clásicos en España (1939-1955)*. Madrid, 1956. 453p. 100ptas.

Published as a result of the first Spanish Congress of Classical Studies held in Madrid in April, 1956, and compiled by members of the Congress under the editorship of F. Rodríguez Adrados, this bibliography lists books and periodical articles on classical sub-

jects written and published in Spain. Also included are Spanish translators of relevant works in other languages and articles by Spanish scholars published in other countries. Material is listed under individuals and various headings that include dictionaries, manuscripts, textual criticism, language and linguistics, literature, history, geography, religion and mythology, philosophy, law, science, archaeology, paleography, numismatics, and bibliography. There is an index of authors whose work is cited. An exhaustive work, considering the relatively brief period of compilation.—K.L.

#### BIOGRAPHY

*British Caribbean Who, What, Why.* 1st ed. Ed. and pub. by Lloyd Sydney Smith. Glasgow, Bell and Bain, 1956. v.1, 1955/56.

Covers: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras; (Windward Islands) Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica; (Leeward Islands) Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands.

In five sections: 1) General material on government, organizations, and geography; 2) Who's who, arranged by country and subdivided by profession or business; 3) Colonial affairs; 4) Directory of business firms; 5) Overseas business organizations trading with the British Caribbean. There is a detailed table of contents and a name index. This should be a useful addition to recent information on this area.

Heinzel, Erwin. *Lexikon Historischer Ereignisse und Personen in Kunst, Literatur und Musik.* Wien, Verlag Brüder Hollinek, 1956. 782p. DM28.

Considerably more specialized than is indicated by title, this ingenious handbook confines its listings to those historically important persons and events that have subsequently received substantial treatment in literature, music, or art. For each person or event there is a statement of biographical or historical background and a summary of the extent and nature of the treatment which the subject has received in the arts. These are followed by the musical and artistic

works concerning the subject, e.g., poems, novels, dramas, operas, symphonies, portraits, busts, etc. Bibliographic and other informational data are brief but generally adequate.—J.N.W.

#### HISTORY

Franz, Günther, ed. *Bücherkunde zur Weltgeschichte vom Untergang des Römischen Weltreiches bis zur Gegenwart.* München, Oldenbourg, 1956. 544p. DM64.

Historical literature relating to the various countries of the world is presented here in the form of selective bibliographies with brief annotations. The 23 contributors are associated with West German and Swiss universities. As might be expected, there is considerable variation in the extent to which they have included source materials and studies in the languages of the countries concerned, even for the European continent. The work appears to have been carried through without any institutional sponsor and to have depended largely upon the prodigious individual effort of the editor. Although not a replacement for Dutcher's *Guide to Historical Literature* (Guide V2), it is nevertheless unique in bringing together a selection of relatively recent historical writing for all countries of the world and will be useful to students of history, particularly those with limited access to the major historical bibliographies.—E.B.

Herre, Franz. *Bibliographie zur Zeitgeschichte und zum zweiten Weltkrieg für die Jahre 1945-50*, im Auftrage des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte zusammengestellt von Franz Herre und Hellmuth Auerbach. München, Im selbstverlag des Instituts, 1955. 254p. DM16.80.

The emphasis in this bibliography of contemporary history is on Europe and on German developments in particular. Three of the four main sections are concerned with National Socialism, World War II, and post-war trials, but publications in languages other than German are well represented. The 4107 numbered entries include books and articles listed without annotation in a



highly classified arrangement with a name index. A continuation has been appearing regularly in the journal *Vierteljahrshäfte zur Zeitgeschichte* under the title *Bibliographie zur Zeitgeschichte*. It covers a given year's publications starting with 1951 and will include items omitted in the 1945-50 list. Combined indexes, author and subject, are planned.—E.B.

*Kulturhistorisk leksikon for nordisk middelalder fra vikingetid til reformationstid*. Dansk redaktør: John Danstrup. København, Rosenkilde og Bagger, 1956- . v.1- . il. Dan.kr.48.

Contents: Bd.1, Abbed-Blide.

To be complete in ten volumes and index, this new dictionary of mediaeval Scandinavian cultural history will treat all aspects of mediaeval life in Northern Europe. The articles, written by Scandinavian mediaevalists and signed, appear in Danish, Swedish, or Norwegian. Finnish articles appear in Swedish; Icelandic articles in any of the three languages. A very scholarly work with valuable, up-to-date bibliographies. One color plate and 16 pages of black-and-white plates complete each volume.—E.S.

Sharma, Jagdish. *Mahatma Gandhi; A Descriptive Bibliography*. Delhi, S. Chand, 1955. 565p. Rs.25. (National bibliographies no. 1)

Covering the period 1908 through April, 1955, this author and subject bibliography contains 3,671 references to books, periodicals, and other serial publications concerning "the life, the message, and the mission" of Gandhi. Although most of the material listed is from English language sources, nine other languages are included—Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. The bibliography is in three parts: Bibliography of bibliographies and collections; Biographies and subjects; and Books which influenced Gandhi's life and thought, Books for which Gandhi wrote forewords, and Periodicals Gandhi edited and sponsored. Under 559 subject headings are listed Gandhi's writings as well as those about him. Bibliographical information is complete, and a detailed chronology of Gandhi's life is also

included. A similar bibliography of Nehru is being prepared by the author for publication in the same series.—K.L.

Valjavec, Fritz, ed. *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie*. München, Oldenbourg, 1956- . Bd. 1, t.1- . DM7.50.

Contents: Band 1, 1945-1950. Teil 1, Slowakei, Rumänien, Bulgarien.

Published under the auspices of the Südost-Institut in Munich, this is a basic bibliography of material relating to South-eastern Europe, i.e. Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia. Although the listing is selective, monographs and periodical articles published in these countries as well as in the West are included. Arrangement is by country, with the following subdivisions under each: 1) general background; 2) geography and natural resources; 3) population; 4) history; 5) language and literature; 6) religion; 7) law; 8) economics and sociology; 9) cultural life. According to the preface, the second volume will cover 1951-56, and thereafter the bibliography will be published annually.—S.S.

Wilson, Patrick. *Government and Politics of India and Pakistan, 1885-1955: A Bibliography of Works in Western Languages*. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif., Institute of East Asiatic Studies, South Asia Studies, 1956. 356p. (Modern India project. Bibliographical study, no.2).

Prepared as a "working guide to available literature on the political and constitutional history of India and Pakistan," this bibliography was compiled in the main from library catalogs. Indication of source is given for each title, thus automatically indicating location of copies.

The list includes books, pamphlets, and non-serial government publications, but omits periodicals and periodical articles. Most of the titles are in English, although there are some in other western languages. The arrangement is by broad subject division; within the divisions the works are arranged chronologically by date of publication. There is an extensive index which includes many cross references from the various forms of Indian names.

## DIVISION OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Eileen Thornton, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.  
VICE PRESIDENT and PRESIDENT ELECT: Lewis C. Branscomb, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.  
PAST PRESIDENT: Robert W. Orr, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.  
DIRECTORS AT LARGE: Elizabeth Findly, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon (1960); Mrs. Mary Manning Cook, Mills College, Oakland, California (1959); William S. Dix, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey (1958).

## COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Martha L. Biggs, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.  
VICE CHAIRMAN and CHAIRMAN ELECT: Edward C. Heintz, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.  
SECRETARY: Esther M. Hile, University of Redlands, Redlands, California.  
DIRECTOR: Sarah D. Jones, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland (1958).

## JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Lula K. Pratt, Connors State Agricultural College, Warner, Oklahoma.  
VICE CHAIRMAN and CHAIRMAN ELECT: Orlin C. Spicer, J. Sterling Morton High School and Junior College, Cicero, Illinois.  
SECRETARY: William K. Grainger, Bakersfield College, Bakersfield, California.  
DIRECTOR: Lottie M. Skidmore, Joliet Junior College, Joliet, Illinois (1960).

## PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE SECTION

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VICE CHAIRMAN and CHAIRMAN ELECT: Carson W. Bennett, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana.  
SECRETARY: Esther Schlundt, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.  
DIRECTOR: H. Dean Stallings, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota (1960).

## TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Walfred Erickson, Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti, Michigan.  
SECRETARY and CHAIRMAN ELECT: Gertrude W. Rounds, New York State Teachers College, Oneonta, New York.  
DIRECTOR: Mildred Herrick, Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham, Washington (1958).

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

CHAIRMAN: Robert H. Muller, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

VICE CHAIRMAN and CHAIRMAN ELECT: Carl W. Hintz, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

SECRETARY: Charlotte K. Anderson, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

DIRECTOR: Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### REPRESENTATIVES ON ALA COUNCIL

From the candidates for ALA Council nominated by the ACRL Nominating Committee the following have been elected: For the term 1957-59: JOHN W. OTTEMILLER, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; FLEMING BENNETT, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; ROBERT R. HERTEL, State Teachers College, Cortland, New York; and CONSTANCE M. WINCHELL, Columbia University, New York, New York; for the term 1957-60: JACKSON E. TOWNE, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; and WALTER W. WRIGHT, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; for the term 1957-61: ELIZABETH OPAL STONE, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois; and JOHN F. HARVEY, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas.

### Grants from the Council on Library Resources

Grants totalling \$192,400 were announced in mid-June by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. They are \$100,000 to Rutgers University, \$41,500 to the University of Virginia, \$49,500 to the Virginia State Library.

The grant to Rutgers is to be expended over a two-year period to enable its Graduate School of Library Service to make an analytical survey of the functions and techniques of librarianship with a view toward identifying areas most likely to be susceptible to improvement through research. The grant to the University of Virginia will allow its Alderman Library to explore the application of closed-circuit television to the use of books at separated parts of the campus. The Virginia State Library will direct a study of deterioration of paper in library book-stocks and develop an inexpensive deterrent or preventative for such deterioration. ALA is enabled by its grant to send a representative to Germany to discuss international standardization of cataloging rules with the German Library Association.



# ACRL at Kansas City

Completion of ALA reorganization (and with it the organization of ACRL within ALA) highlighted the 1957 Conference at Kansas City. ACRL's statement of its fields of responsibility and the statements of the other divisions of ALA were accepted by the Special Committee on Reorganization June 25 and approved by Council June 26.

ACRL's statement of its fields of responsibilities was approved as printed in the May issue of *CRL* except for an amendment made by the ACRL Board of Directors at its meeting June 24. The amended item of the statement reads: "4. Representation and interpretation of college and university libraries, independent research libraries, and specialized libraries in contacts within and outside the profession through appropriate publications and other activities."

A new ACRL constitution, conforming in all details to the new structure of ALA, was voted on favorably at the business meeting of June 27. A further vote at the 1958 Conference is necessary.

Action by ALA Council made possible another major development for ACRL. On the recommendation of the Special Committee on Reorganization it approved the integration of the former Specialized Libraries Division with ACRL. To ACRL this development brings 650 additional members—from types of libraries already closely allied with college and research libraries in their aims and work. The formation of ACRL sections to represent the specific interests of these new members (law librarians, art librarians, medical librarians, and music librarians, and others) is expected at ALA's 1958 midwinter meeting.

By action of the ACRL Board of Directors immediate use of the new name of ACRL, Association of College and

Research Libraries, was authorized. The transition will be made as new printing of stationery and other items bearing the name of the Association are needed.

Recreational highlight of the week in Kansas City for ACRL members was the Wednesday lunch and tour at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Bob Vosper and his staff extended Midwestern hospitality to more than 150 visitors.

Highlight among the ALA general programs was, of course, former President Harry S. Truman's address June 27. Outstanding among ACRL's programs was a talk by Father Paul C. Reinert, S.J., President of the University of St. Louis. Father Reinert spoke on "Problems of Higher Education."

Though the routines of an ALA Conference consumed much of the week, there was time for five programs by ACRL groups. The Rare Books Committee presented Harold Tribolet and Cecil Byrd in a session attended by more than 130. The Pure and Applied Science Section provided the special treat of a visit to the Linda Hall Library.

Dan Lacy spoke on "The College Library Today and Tomorrow" to a joint meeting of the Teacher Education Libraries Section and the College Libraries Section.

Best attended of all ACRL meetings was the panel of the University Libraries Section which presented a discussion of faculty status for librarians. The speakers were Lewis C. Branscomb, Arthur M. McAnally, and Robert B. Downs.

The Junior College Libraries Section presented a panel at its principal meeting on the subject "The Library Serves the Junior College as a Whole." The panel was led by S. V. Martorana. Other participants were Ruth E. Scarborough, Mrs. Lula K. Pratt, and Mrs. Eloise Lindstrom.

# News from the Field

## ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE METHODIST HISTORICAL LIBRARY, a collection of over three thousand books and manuscript letters, has been given to the Southern Methodist University Libraries. Included are letters from John and Charles Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, Francis Asbury, and other personages important in early Methodism. The collection was built by retired Bishop Frederick D. Leete and is now housed in remodeled quarters in Bridwell Library of SMU.

FONDREN LIBRARY OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY has been designated as a depository for Atomic Energy Commission documents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY recently acquired one of the finest collections of eighteenth century materials available, the Teerink Collection of Jonathan Swift. H. Teerink, the collector and former owner, is also a bibliographer of Swift. The collection consists of two thousand books and pamphlets. Its strength lies in the number and value of the early issues and editions of *Gulliver's Travels* and *Tale of a Tub* and in the European translations of various of Swift's books and pamphlets. It is an excellent complement to Penn's Singer-Mendenhall collection of eighteenth century novels.

BAKER LIBRARY AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has received several valuable additions to its Robert Frost and Paul Sample collections through the Friends of the Dartmouth Library.

Over one hundred unique items were given by the late Harold Goddard Rugg, of Hanover, from his own Frost collection. All the items are either inscribed or signed by the poet or contain poems written in by him. Several valuable early Frost letters were also given by Mr. Rugg.

Paul Sample, the artist, presented ten sketch books to the library, six of them including water-color sketches done in Labrador, Iceland, the West, and New England. He also gave several black-and-white photographs of paintings.

The Frost collection, which is particularly rich in the poet's early letters, has been built largely through the efforts and contributions of Mr. Rugg and Mrs. Sidney Cox, widow of the late Professor Cox of the English Department. The Sample collection, undoubtedly the best in the world, exists chiefly through the generosity of the artist.

A RARE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF ROBERT BURNS's first book of poems has also been acquired by Dartmouth College. The first edition, limited to 621 copies, was published in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1786 under the title, *Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*. It is now widely known as the "Kilmarnock Burns." Its acquisition remedies the only serious lack in the Dartmouth Burns collection. The copy now at Dartmouth was purchased from a London bookdealer, Charles Sawyer. The Kilmarnock contains many of Burns's most famous poems, including "The Twa Dogs," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "To a Louse," and "To a Mouse." Almost overnight its publication gained Burns a reputation in Scotland.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has acquired a copy of Juan de Mena's *Todas las Obras* (Antwerp, 1552). The principal poem of this work, the *Laberinto de Fortuna* is considered the single most important poetic work of fifteenth-century Spain.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has acquired a beautiful set of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* in three volumes, all bound in full straight-grained crimson contemporary morocco, with blind and gilt borders, rich gilt backs and edges. Volume one is in quarto size and—according to a holograph note by its previous owner, the noted bibliographer and collector Gilbert R. Redgrave—precedes the octavo edition of the same year, 1812. This special thick-paper copy contains the poem's first two cantos. The other two volumes are the second issues of the first edition in octavo, published in London in 1816 and 1818, respectively, and containing cantos three and four. All volumes were originally issued in boards, the first

probably re-bound by its earliest known owner, the Londesborough Library; and the other two volumes were bound by Riviere to match the first. The wide-margined pages of all volumes are clean and crisp, almost mint.

TWO OF THE BOOKS NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY found particularly noteworthy among recent acquisitions have in common not only that they are rare and their authors famous, but also that they are beginners' works, not written under the writers' real names. *Poems, by Two Brothers* (London, 1827) gives no further clue on the title page as to the brothers' identity, but was, of course, the first work of Alfred Lord Tennyson and his brother Charles. The two youngsters (Alfred was just eighteen when the volume appeared) were themselves aware that their offerings reached print prematurely and issued the book with a mixture of brazenness and trepidation, judging from the "Advertisement": ". . . and, no doubt, if submitted to the microscopic eye of periodical Criticism, a long list of inaccuracies and imitations would result from the investigation. But so it is; we have passed the Rubicon, and we leave the rest to fate; though its edict may create a fruitless regret that we ever emerged from 'the shade,' and courted notoriety." If nothing else, this self-critical insight and honesty bestowed the mark of uncommonness upon the authors and could have presaged the greater things to come. The copy is clean and well preserved, elegantly bound in red half-morocco.

*From the Four Winds*, by "John Sinjohn," is John Galsworthy's first book. It appeared in London in 1897 in sage-green, gold-stamped covers and is considered hard to come by in good condition. The Northwestern copy is fine, uncut, and the dealer's catalog which advertised it states underneath a reasonable price, "A Cambridge bookseller paid £125 for a similar copy, at Sotheby's, in 1929." Galsworthy kept the name Sinjohn for his first novels, including *Jocelyn* (1898) until, in 1906, he published his first story of the Forsyte family, *The Man of Property*.

A LARGE COLLECTION of manuscripts, letters, notebooks, and first editions of D. H. Lawrence has been acquired by the Univer-

sity of California Library, Berkeley, from the estate of Frieda Lawrence Ravagli, widow of the English writer. The collection will be maintained as a unit in the UC Library's Rare Books Department.

Approximately fifty manuscripts, many of which have never been published, are in the collection. Among the items are manuscripts for two of Lawrence's novels: an early, unpublished version of *The White Peacock* (1911), and the early version, as well as the manuscript of the final version, of *The Trespasser* (1912). There are also manuscripts of various articles, introductions, translations, and book reviews.

In addition to the literary manuscripts, the collection contains forty-seven letters from Lawrence to Frieda Lawrence and to her mother Baronin von Richtohofen. A notebook covers details of his life in the period 1920-24, including his journeys through Sicily and Australia and finally to New Mexico, and also contains manuscript drafts of many of the poems included in *Birds, Beasts, and Flowers*.

HOUGHTON LIBRARY, Harvard University, has received a collection of manuscripts, books, and pamphlets of Joel Barlow, New England poet and diplomat who died in 1812. Presented by Samuel Barlow, composer and author, the collection contains diaries, account books, letter copy books, and other personal papers. The correspondence includes exchanges with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Robert Fulton, and Noah Webster.

MILLS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Oakland, Calif., has received as a gift the Lillie Hitchcock Coit collection of diaries and some three thousand letters covering two centuries of American history. The earliest items, dating from the 1730's, belonged to the James Hunter family of Virginia. Other diaries and letters described West Point cadet life in the early nineteenth century, the Seminole Indian campaign for 1839 and 1840, the Mexican War, and family life in California in the period 1851-1880. Letters and diaries of Lillie Hitchcock Coit (for whom the tower overlooking San Francisco Bay was named) concern her life in San Francisco and abroad from the turn of the century to



1929. The collection includes letters from James Madison, James Monroe, General Nathanael Greene, Ambrose Bierce, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Joaquin Miller.

DR. ABBIE FINDLAY POTTS, a Wordsworth scholar distinguished in England and the United States, has presented to the James Wheelock Clark Library, Russell Sage College, Troy, N.Y., her personal library of some seventy-five titles relating to William Wordsworth. The collection includes many first editions, as well as notes made by Dr. Potts while compiling her critical works about the poet. Dr. Potts is president of the Friends of Russell Sage College Library.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been given a collection of first editions, manuscripts, and other material on Joseph Conrad. The donor is Fred Bates Johnson, Indianapolis attorney.

THE STATE LIBRARY of the New York State Education Department has been granted \$50,000 for the purchase of scientific literature and documents. Materials acquired through this program will be available on loan to colleges and universities, as well as to industrial and commercial research libraries.

A "JOHN ERSKINE FUND" has been established at the Columbia University Libraries by a bequest of \$15,000 from the late Willard V. King. Income from the fund will be used for the purchase of books and other literary materials in the fields of European literature and cultural history.

Last January Mrs. Helen Worden Erskine presented to Columbia her husband's private papers and personal effects.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY has received from the Oriental Institute of Studies of the Academy of Science in Leningrad a shipment of microfilms of 160 rare Hebraic manuscripts and two Torah scrolls as part of an exchange program set up in the summer of 1956.

THREE DIARIES and a scrapbook relating to the Civil War and later career of Royal Arthur Bensell, corporal in the California Voluntary Infantry, have been presented to

the University of Oregon Library by Jay W. Dunn of Eugene.

The diaries record a daily account of military life from March 20, 1862, to October 16, 1864. The scrapbook gives accounts of Bensell's early life in eastern Iowa and of his postwar activities. The diaries have been edited and will be published by the University of Oregon.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY dedicated the Lena R. Arents rare book room of its library April 30. The room was made possible by a gift from George Arents and is a memorial to his late wife. Mr. Arents is also the donor of Syracuse's annual award for the best developed library in the senior class. Lester G. Wells is rare books librarian at Syracuse.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE received a copy of the rare Montgomerie Charter of the City of New York as a part of a gift of more than a hundred important literary and historical items presented to its Baker Library by Perc S. Brown.

TWO RARE PALESTRINA VOLUMES, each in four parts, have been acquired by the University of North Carolina Library. These two volumes of motets are representative of the early and late styles of Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, the great representative of Italian sacred music of the late Renaissance.

## BUILDINGS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has unveiled plans for a unique cultural and social center designed "to cross-fertilize the arts" on the campus. Key concept of the center, which is expected to cost about \$7,000,000, is, according to President John Sloan Dickey, "to provide through architectural design and operating organization the greatest possible exchange of stimuli, ideas, and inspirations between artists, actors, musicians, and artisans."

Plans for the center, named for Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, Mr. Dickey's predecessor, were first advanced in 1929. A depression, a world war, and inflated building costs prevented their being completed, however. Planning for the present group of four buildings was begun in 1955 by an advisory commit-

tee, and completion of the project is a part of the capital gifts campaign leading to Dartmouth's bi-centenary celebration in 1969. Construction, scheduled to start next spring, is expected to require two years.

The group of four buildings will cover an area 400 by 200 feet. The buildings will be of contemporary design, related architecturally in materials and scale to the present campus structures. The group will adjoin the Hanover Inn, facing Baker Library to the north across the college green.

GROUND-BREAKING ceremonies for a new library building at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, were held June 8. The librarian at Wabash College is Donald E. Thompson.

### LIBRARY SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Department of Library Science will offer two summer workshops of interest to academic and research librarians. A library buildings workshop will examine problems of library facilities and equipment in school, public, college, and university libraries. A coordinate indexing workshop devoted to "mechanizing information for research" will consider coordinate indexing and the logic of its use in manual and mechanized operations. These lectures will be integrated with a workshop investigation of the techniques involved. Both workshops will be held from August 5-16. For further information, write to the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

SUMMER SEMINARS given by the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association and the Cleveland Public Library, will follow up the Conference on the Practical Utilization of Record Knowledge given earlier this year. The one-week seminars will cover documentation, literature searching, and technical writing. The first group of seminars runs from July 29 to August 2; the second, from August 5-9. For precise information, write to School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6.

### PUBLICATIONS

THE CHAPIN LIBRARY at Williams College and the Williams College Library have jointly issued *Bibliographical Notes From Williams*. The April, 1957, leaflet is titled "American Imprints Before 1801 in the Libraries of Williams College Not in Evans."

LIBRARIANS interested in air conditioning have available a new volume on all aspects of the subject. Although designed for architects and students and practitioners of engineering, *Air Conditioning* by Willis R. Woolrich and Willis R. Woolrich, Jr. (New York: Ronald Press, 1957, 384p., \$7.50) will be valuable to librarians planning new buildings or considering installing air conditioning plants.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT by Charles B. Hicks and Irene Place (New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1956, 548p.) is an exhaustive treatment of fundamental practices and procedures in the field of office management. Library administrators will be especially interested in the 240-page section on simplification of office work. It covers such topics as the work simplification program, analysis of office procedures, motion economy, forms simplification and control, office layout, and office environment. Each chapter concludes with a brief summary in outline form.

THE FIRST NUMBER in the tenth series of the Emory University Library's *Sources & Reprints* series is a reprint of a unique copy of a rare bit of American humor, *The Ups and Downs of Wife-Hunting* by Kittrell J. Warren. The pamphlet includes an introduction by Floyd C. Watkins.

HANDLISTS of the 1956 Southern and Midwestern Books Competition winners are available from the Office of the Director, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington. A 7 x 10-inch self-addressed envelope with six cents postage should accompany each request.

ROBERT VOSPER, director of libraries, University of Kansas, is the author of "Books and Reading: The Librarian's Faith," in the *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, XLIII (1957), 367-82. This was the

dedicatory speech in honor of DePauw University's new Roy O. West Library building, Greencastle, Indiana, October 19, 1956. The positive role of the instructional program in relation to the library is underscored in the following passage: "An essential purpose of a liberal education such as you offer here at DePauw is, I propose, so to stimulate young people with an interest in reading that on graduation they can continue, with zest and usefulness, to read and thus to continue the process of education in adult years. There is no greater indictment of the low state of much of our so-called higher education these days than the practical illiteracy of the average college alumnus. On the other hand, there is no greater opportunity and responsibility for higher education today than the development of a literate body of alumni who have learned how to educate themselves continuously in an ever-changing world. Here the library has its dominant role in a liberal arts college."

THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY has issued a facsimile edition of Ralph Hamor's early seventeenth-century tract on Virginia, *A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia*. The reprint is indexed and carries an introduction by A. L. Rowse, well known for his histories of Elizabethan England.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION has authorized publication of its complete file of declassified information by the Readex Microprint Corporation. In addition to AEC documents the collection encompasses material from other sources. It includes the full text of the scientific papers presented in *Nuclear Science Abstracts* and its predecessor, *Abstracts of Declassified Documents*. The Readex edition will compress the two million pages of sixty thousand documents into about sixty feet of bookshelf space.

### MISCELLANEOUS

THE MIDWEST ACADEMIC LIBRARIES CONFERENCE held its second annual meeting in Milwaukee May 11 and 12 with approximately 150 librarians present. Chairman of the 1957 conference was Ben B. Richards of Knox College. Host institution was Marquette University. Will B. Ready of Mar-

quette, Robert B. Downs of the University of Illinois, and Ralph Esterquest of the Midwest Inter-Library Center were speakers. H. Vail Deale of Beloit College is chairman of the MALC for 1957-58. Next year the MALC will meet at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, on April 25 and 26. The new library of SIU will hold its dedication ceremonies at that time.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION was the subject of the meeting of the Philadelphia chapter of ACRL, which was held at the University of Pennsylvania in May. Speakers were Flora B. Ludington (on the Hampshire Interlibrary Center), Harry Dewey (on the Midwest Inter-Library Center), and Eleanor Campion (on the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center.)

John A. Lester, Jr., of Haverford College succeeds Martha A. Connor as president for 1957-58. Mrs. Flora Deibert Colton of the University of Pennsylvania was elected vice-president (president elect). Robert Taylor of Lehigh University was elected secretary-treasurer.

W. STANLEY HOOLE, director of libraries of the University of Alabama, delivered the keynote address for the Alabama Library Association on April 12. The major portion of that address has since been printed as an editorial in the *Saturday Review* for June 7.

CURRENTLY SHOWING at the Lakeside Press Galleries, Chicago, is an exhibition of the work of famed designer Bruce Rogers. It will remain on view through July.

THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SECTION of the Virginia Library Association met at Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Fredericksburg, May 18.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA television station WUNC-TV closed its spring series of "Books and People," a program sponsored by the University library, with its sixty-fifth program in the series. Program 64, May 21, was an interview conducted by Lambert Davis of the University of North Carolina Press with Robert B. Downs on Louis Round Wilson's new *The University of North Carolina, 1900-1930: The Making of a Modern University*.



# Personnel

JERROLD ORNE has been appointed librarian at the University of North Carolina, and will assume his duties at Chapel Hill beginning August 1. Since 1951 he has been director of libraries at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama.



JERROLD ORNE

Born at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1911, he received A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1932 and 1933 respectively, his Ph.D. in romance linguistics from the University of Chicago in 1939, and a B.S. in library science from the University of Minnesota in 1940. He also studied for a year at the Sorbonne, in Paris.

After serving with the Navy from 1943 to 1946 (in 1945 he was chief of the libraries division of the U. S. Commerce Department's Office of Technical Services), Jerrold Orne was for five years director of libraries at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Earlier he held positions with Knox College, in Galesburg, Illinois; the University of Chicago, and the St. Paul Public Library. He was at the Library of Congress during 1940-41 as a fellow in library science and romance languages, where he made a series of surveys and recommendations regarding the library's facilities, and directed special operations, such as the storage of books and manuscripts at the outbreak of war.

Mr. Orne has served as editor of the *Missouri Library Association Quarterly*, *Washington University Library Studies*, and *American Documentation* (associate editor) and is the author of "Subject Headings for Technical Libraries" (1947), "The Language of the Foreign Book Trade" (1949), "El Futuro de la Biblioteca en Cuba" (1950), and other works. He was chairman of ACRL's Publications Committee 1954-57.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE of Baltimore seems to be establishing a tradition of having librarians who are especially interested in maps. Lloyd Brown was well known for his publications and exhibits in this field. His successor, FRANK N. JONES, who took office June 1, also has cartographic interests and was the principal founder of the Cartophile Society, which has been active in Boston since 1947.

A native of Pennsylvania, Frank Jones graduated from Harvard in 1930. He worked with Milton Lord at the Boston Public Library, with C. C. Williamson at Columbia, and with Keyes Metcalf at Harvard before becoming librarian of Ohio University at Athens in 1949. At Ohio, he emphasized bringing books and students together by introducing the open stack system, establishing a browsing room and dormitory libraries, and placing a student representative on the library committee. In 1953-54 he served as president of the Ohio Library Association.

He also took an active interest in the history and archives of the university, the oldest in the Old Northwest, and participated in the establishment of the Ohio University Press during the university's sesquicentennial year, 1954. Now he goes to another historic institution in the midst of another anniversary celebration. Frank Jones's wide experience fits him well to bring new dimensions to the special service which the hundred-year-old Peabody Institute renders to the people of Baltimore.—*Foster M. Palmer.*

PHYLLIS BULL DALTON became assistant California state librarian March 18. In the nine years since Mrs. Dalton came to the California State Library from the University of Nebraska Library, where she was assistant librarian for humanities, she has progressed steadily through all of the professional librarian civil service levels to her present post. Two of her major activities before becoming assistant state librarian were the organization and development of the state library's Administrative-Legislative Reference Section, and the establishment and coordination of the Reader Service Bureau, with direction of all six of the library's

reader service sections: Reference, Law, Administrative-Legislative Reference, California, Government Publications, and the Sutro Library in San Francisco. She is a graduate of the University of Denver School of Librarianship.

Mrs. Dalton continues as a member of the State Library's Administrative Committee, which consists of the principal librarians for Reader and Technical Services, chief library consultant, assistant state librarian, and state librarian.

Mrs. Dalton's promotion set off a chain

of promotions unprecedented in California State Library history. BEULAH MUMM, supervising reference librarian, has been appointed as principal librarian, Reader Services. CONSTANCE LEE, supervising government publications librarian, has transferred to become supervising reference librarian. MELVIN OATHOUT has been promoted from supervisor of Administrative-Legislative Reference Service to supervising government publications librarian. CHARLES MASTIN has been promoted to Supervisor of Administrative-Legislative Reference.

## Appointments

MANUEL ALCALA is director of the library of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, which has just moved into a handsome new building.

VIBEKE AMMUNDSEN, formerly associated with the Veterinaerog Landbohöjskolens Bibliotek, succeeds the late Arne Möller as director of Denmark's Tekniske Bibliotek.

H. RICHARD ARCHER, formerly librarian of R. R. Donnelley in Chicago, is now librarian of the Chapin Library, Williams College.

MARY JO AUSTIN is on the reference staff of Emory University Library.

PAUL BERRISFORD is now chief catalog librarian, University of Minnesota.

HENRY BIRNBAUM is circulation librarian, Brooklyn College Library.

GEORGE K. BOYCE is catalog librarian, Law Library, University of Michigan.

ROBERT S. BRAY, who has been chief of the Technical Information Division, is now chief of the Division for the Blind at the Library of Congress.

ROBERT W. BULLEN joined the West Virginia Library Commission July 1 as a consultant. He was formerly at Mississippi State College.

WILLIAM H. CARLSON, director of libraries, Oregon State System of Higher Education,

is on sabbatical leave June through September. Carl W. Hintz is serving as acting director.

FRANCES LAVERNE CARROLL is librarian of Coffeyville College Library, Coffeyville, Kansas.

JAMES R. COX is geology librarian at UCLA.

VINCENT H. DUCKLES, librarian of the Music Library and lecturer in music bibliography at the University of California, Berkeley, has been awarded a Fulbright research grant for the coming year at the Institute of Musicology, University of Göttingen, Germany.

LUCY DUKE is librarian of the School of Business Administration of Emory University.

DOROTHY HARBIN is assistant serials librarian at Emory University.

ROBERT D. HARLAN is head of the book order section, University of Michigan Library.

GEORGE H. HEALEY of the Cornell University English department became curator of rare books for the Cornell University Library July 1.

RAY E. HELD is assistant professor in the School of Librarianship of the University of California, Berkeley.

WILBUR HELMBOLD became librarian of Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, May 1.

DAVID W. HERON will become associate librarian of the Hoover Institute and Library September 1. Mr. Heron has been acting associate director of the Stanford University Libraries since September, 1955.

W. STANLEY HOOLE, director of libraries of the University of Alabama, has been appointed research consultant to the Subcommittee on Special Education of the United States House of Representatives. The subcommittee will concern itself chiefly with legislative problems of college and university education.

MILES HORTON is general reference librarian, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

MARY ELIZABETH HUGHES became documents librarian of Stanford University February 1.

JAMES HUMPHRY, III, librarian, Colby College, Waterville, Maine, has been appointed librarian of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

W. CARL JACKSON is assistant professor and chief acquisitions librarian, University of Minnesota Library. He was formerly in a similar position at the State University of Iowa Library.

LEONARD R. JOHNSON has been appointed cataloger at the Olin Library, Wesleyan University, to begin September 1.

JAMES KINGSLEY, JR., is assistant professor and chief bibliographer at the University of Minnesota Library. His primary responsibility will be in the area of the library's resources, with specific concern for relations with the Midwest Inter-Library Center, decisions of weeding, transfer and selection of material for storage, and related problems.

CARL H. KOOPMAN, librarian of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., was designated department head of The Citadel Library, January 1, 1957.

FANG-JEN LI is a cataloger at Michigan State University.

JOHN DAVID MARSHALL, reference department, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, Alabama, has accepted an appointment at UCLA beginning August 1.

EVERETT T. MOORE, reference department, UCLA, is teaching in the summer school of the University of Washington School of Librarianship.

JESSE C. MILLS, recently head of circulation at the University of Pennsylvania Library, is assistant librarian, service division, succeeding Walter W. Wright.

FRANCES MUSE is librarian of the Technical Reference Library of the Georgia Power Company, Atlanta.

JULIAN MOTTA SALAS is director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Bogotá.

NAHUM M. SARNA will become librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America September 1. He will succeed Rabbi Gerson D. Cohen.

BENTON SCHEIDE is now director of libraries and museums, State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri.

DANIEL A. SEAGER, formerly head librarian of Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, is now head librarian of Colorado State College, Greeley.

JAGDISH S. SHARMA, formerly research officer and librarian, Indian National Congress, New Delhi, India, became librarian, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras (U.P.), India, September 1, 1956. Dr. Sharma is also in charge of the courses in Library Science offered at Banaras Hindu University. He teaches reference, bibliography, and library organization.

PAUL SPENCE is director of the library, Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

EULA WINDHAM is circulation and reference librarian at Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas.

DOROTHY YOUNG is librarian of the Servo Corporation of America, New Hyde Park, New York.



## Retirements

"Emerita" is an honored word, yet the retirement of CLYDE ELAINE PETTUS from active teaching brings new honor to it. Miss Pettus closes a career of thirty-five years of teaching cataloging at the Emory University Library School with the completion of this academic year. On May 31 her university and library friends from all over the Southeast met at Emory to honor her with a dinner and to present her with a gift as a token of their continuing regard and affection.

The bare bones of biographical listings do not catch the spirit that has animated Miss Pettus as a librarian and made her a memorable teacher. One finds there the appropriate degrees (A.B., Agnes Scott, 1907; A.M., Emory, 1927; A.M.L.S., Michigan, 1931), the scholarly recognition (Phi Beta Kappa), the record of professional contributions through publications, the list of positions (Brooklyn, Knoxville, Atlanta, Emory). But one cannot find there the air of quiet efficiency that dominated her classes. One cannot find there the aura of shy, but firm and honest, friendliness that was always with her—in class and away from it.

Not always was there time for Miss Pettus to reveal her incisive, yet gentle, wit to her classes. A student could study through the Emory Library school without knowing of her wide cultural interests or her particular delight in children's books. How could a teacher obviously so completely devoted to her work have time for other interests? But she did, and the fullness of those interests guarantees her continued interests and enjoyment in her years of retirement.—*Richard Harwell.*

GEORGIA HICKS FAISON, who retired July 1 as reference librarian after thirty-three years of service to the University of North Carolina, left Chapel Hill this spring for a tour of Europe. This trip was a gift to Miss Faison from her many friends among the faculty, students, and alumni of the University of North Carolina. A check to cover expenses for her European trip was presented to Miss

Faison in a ceremony November 15, which was attended by the chancellor and many other well-wishers.

Reference librarian since 1928, Miss Faison came to the university library as head of the Circulation Department in 1924, when the university had a student body of 2,300 and the library collection numbered 175,000. Before entering the library profession, Miss Faison had taught Latin, history, and mathematics for seven years in various North Carolina school systems.

In 1919, Miss Faison went to Brooklyn for library training at Pratt Institute of Library Science. Later she earned a degree in Library Science at the New York State Library School, in Albany. She was a cataloger at the Yale University Library for a year and a half, and librarian at Randolph-Macon Woman's College for two years.

Miss Faison's work as reference librarian has paralleled closely the growth of the university's Graduate School and the growth of the library collection. She has always believed strongly that the library must play an integral part in the instruction and research programs of the university and has never missed an opportunity to help bring this about. She has had, almost daily, through the years, consultations and discussions with faculty members and graduate students in her effort to help make available the materials needed for graduate work and research. Her close cooperation with librarians in other universities helped to set up the inter-library loan system.

Although much of her time and effort has been given to building up the collection for research and in helping graduate students and faculty with their problems, Miss Faison has taken considerable interest in the undergraduate and his use of the library. The present system of two hours of instruction required of each freshman who has not passed a screening test was started by the Reference Department in 1949. The undergraduate, as well as the more advanced student, has been made to feel that he can expect understanding and willing assistance

when he brings his problems to the Reference Department.

Librarians and students in library science are often grateful for the years of work which went into the preparation of the *ALA Glossary of Library Terms*, Chicago, 1943, prepared by the ALA Committee on Library Terminology, of which Miss Faison was chairman from 1936 to 1938. Knowing that much groundwork was done in the thirties on the ever-present problem of a clearing house or union list of German dissertations, we were interested to read Miss Faison's proposal on "The Care of German Dissertations" in the *ALA Bulletin* for July, 1936. It is gratifying to learn that out of such thought and planning by many librarians, there is now the Midwest Inter-Library Center plan for a centralized depository of German dissertations.

Miss Faison has been an enthusiastic member of the Southeastern Library Association, taking part in many discussions in the College and University Libraries Section. In 1947, she reported on "Reference Service in College and University Libraries in the Southeast" at the conference. This paper was included in the *Papers and Proceedings of the Twelfth Biennial Conference*. In 1951, she served as secretary of the College and University Section of SELA. Last fall, at the 1956 Roanoke meeting of the Southeastern Library Association, Miss Faison was a member of Dr. Kuhlman's panel which discussed the place of the library in the instructional program of the university.

She has been an active and interested

member of the North Carolina Library Association, serving on various committees at different periods. An occasional contributor to the official publication, she wrote a delightful article on "Humor, a Librarian's Asset" in *North Carolina Libraries* for October, 1952.

The library staff and other bibliographers still find useful the two chapters which Miss Faison contributed to the University of North Carolina Sesquicentennial Publication, *Library Resources of the University of North Carolina* (1945).—Pattie B. McIntyre.

LYDIA M. GOODING, curator of the Annmary Brown Memorial and assistant professor of bibliography at Brown University, retired June 30. Miss Gooding joined the Brown library staff in 1946 as librarian of Pembroke College, and before her appointment as curator of the Annmary Brown Memorial in 1954 worked at the John Hay Library at Brown. Before going to Brown she had worked in the libraries of Dickinson College and Princeton University and had taught at the Emory University Library School. She is a graduate of Dickinson College and holds bachelor and master of science degrees from the Columbia University School of Library Service.

MARY VICK BURNEY has retired as librarian of the University of Tennessee Junior College, Martin, and is living in Denton, Texas.

MRS. VERA SOUTHWICK COOPER has retired as librarian of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

## Necrology

NATHANIEL LEWIS GOODRICH, 77, librarian of Dartmouth College for 38 years, died April 30.

Mr. Goodrich, born in Concord, N. H., February 9, 1880, became head of the old Dartmouth Library in Wilson Hall in 1912. He supervised the library's move into new quarters in Baker Library in 1928, and administered its vast expansion in the years following. He was made a full professor in 1943 and retired in 1950, becoming librarian emeritus.

Graduated from Amherst College in 1901,

Mr. Goodrich received a B.L.S. degree at the New York State Library School in 1904. He served as librarian of West Virginia University and the University of Texas before joining the Dartmouth staff.

During World War I, he served as a captain of military intelligence with the General Staff in Washington.

Mr. Goodrich was an avid skier, mountaineer, and outdoorsman. He pursued these interests in travels in North America and Europe.

At the time of his retirement, he was re-

garded as the dean of New England college librarians. Dartmouth conferred an honorary Master of Arts degree on him in 1920, and Amherst awarded him a Doctorate of Letters in 1941.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HALVERSON MORRIS, head of technical processes, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, died after an illness of several months June 12, 1957. She was graduated from the University of California and later received a certificate in librarianship from the library school there. While on the staff at Colorado State College of Education she secured an M.A. in English. After service at the University of California Library, Oregon State College, and the University of Idaho she went to Colorado State College of Education at Greeley on a recataloging project, later becoming assistant librarian, and librarian. She resigned to be married to David W. Morris in the summer of 1952. In January of 1954 she became head of technical processes at Colorado State University, serving until she took leave for illness in January of 1957.

From 1943 to 1948 she was chairman of the Colorado College and Head Librarians Conference, and from 1944 to 1947 she was secretary of the council and a member of the executive committee of the Bibliographical Center for Research, Denver. During 1952 she was vice-president of the Colorado Library Association. During 1956 she was an active member of the special faculty committee to select a new director of libraries for Colorado State University and helped with the selection duties even while on sick leave. An unusually conscientious and devoted librarian, she had nearly completed the reorganization of the technical process of CSU, and the value of the work she did there will be felt for many years to come.—*James G. Hodgson.*

ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, whom many called "the outstanding reference librarian of the country," died May 16 at the age of eighty-two. Through the years her name has become almost synonymous with reference work and reference books. After graduating from Cornell University in 1897 and from the New York State Library School in 1900,

she became reference librarian and assistant professor of library science at the University of Illinois, 1900-1903; librarian of the Bryn Mawr College Library, 1903-1908; instructor in library science at Simmons College, 1910-1911; and reference librarian at Columbia University from 1911 until her retirement thirty years later in 1941. She was also associate professor of bibliography in the Columbia School of Library Service from 1927 to 1938.

It was at Columbia that her career and reputation advanced along three interwoven lines. She was, first of all, a reference librarian, but she was also a distinguished teacher, author, and editor. She built up one of the great reference and bibliographical collections of the country, and, with almost uncanny knowledge and skill, she used these materials to aid both faculty member and student. Among those who called upon her most frequently was President Nicholas Murray Butler. Of the questions which he asked, many were concerned with the location of quotations. Two of these which Miss Mudge considered especially appropriate she adopted as mottoes for the Reference Department: "Verify our title" and "God Almighty hates a Quitter." To this day, the rule is that all titles asked for at the reference desk *must* be verified and, in some cases at least, the second quotation spurs on the search.

Her teaching was both formal and informal, and ranged from instructing a beginning graduate student in the use of indexes to teaching a well-organized course in advanced bibliography in the School of Library Service. The many students who from 1927 to 1938 took this course will attest to the thorough training in bibliographic technique which they received. Some of her most useful teaching was in graduate seminars, where she introduced students to bibliographies and source materials in various subject fields, and many Columbia Ph.D.'s have expressed the opinion that this instruction was one of the most valuable experiences in their early professional careers.

Much of Miss Mudge's fame rests upon her *Guide to Reference Books*, which she compiled four times from 1917 to 1936, with intervening supplements. Through these years "Mudge" was the *vade-mecum* of li-



brarians and library school students, the latter often speaking of "mudging" as they worked their way through assignments in bibliographies and indexes.

Miss Mudge's interests, however, were not confined to the purely professional aspects of her work. She and Minnie Earle Sears bought, and converted into an attractive and most livable home, a pre-Revolution carriage house, with hand-hewn beams and oak-paneled walls. The house stood at the top of a sloping pear orchard, and here she most thoroughly enjoyed the delights of gardening, for her thumb was "greener" than most. Under the pear trees she set out daffodils, so that each spring the hillside was literally covered with thousands of yellow and white blossoms. During World War II, she conceived the idea of selling these daffodils for war relief. With the help of a committee of faculty wives, the flowers were picked and brought in to the Columbia campus, where they were sold for twenty-five cents a dozen. Tradition says that in the course of one spring some 15,000 blossoms were sold and, as the custom has continued through the years, more than \$4,000 has been raised for war and community relief.

In her profession, Miss Mudge's name and fame have become almost a legend and the library world has indeed lost a great librarian, while I who worked closely with her for more than fifteen years have lost a guide, mentor, and friend. However, I like to realize that the influence of her gifts as librarian and teacher will remain not only with me, but with countless others through the years to come.—*Constance M. Winchell*.

HENRY R. WAGNER (1862-1957), one of the fabulous figures of the book world—bibliographer, collector, cartographer, historian—died at the age of 94 on March 27, 1957. Henry R. Wagner lived nearly a century; and yet it is amazing that one man should have done as much as he did in so short a time. I was one of the lucky men who knew him personally, one of the dozens of young history graduate students (that was nearly twenty years ago in my case) he befriended, inspired, and welcomed to his home for book talk and refreshments.

There are eulogies and serious tributes

to Wagner appearing in library and book trade publications every week now. The Wagner legend will continue to grow and it will not be exclusively bookish. Some of it will be lustily humorous. He and I had a little joke in which we both delighted. One afternoon early in our acquaintance I called on him when he had been relaxing, in his slippers and with his dentures on a near-by smoking stand. After we had talked a bit, he stopped abruptly and exploded, "G—D— it, Horn, hand me my teeth so you can understand what I'm telling you!" He didn't just laugh when I jumped. He fairly roared with pleasure. By this little passage he told me for all time to quit thinking about him as *the* Henry R. Wagner and get my mind on the business we were discussing. No doubt, other friends had the same trick played on them by HRW; but from time to time later, when he said "hand me my teeth," I knew he meant "now listen carefully." It was never dull to listen to that man.—*Andrew H. Horn*.

NELLE BARMORE, librarian of the Communicable Disease Center of the U. S. Public Health Service in Atlanta, died in Atlanta February 15. She had been continuously active in library work since 1922.

CARRIE LOUGEE BROUGHTON, former state librarian of North Carolina and associated with the North Carolina State Library for fifty-four years, died January 29.

JOHN DOYLE CAYLOR died at Fort Benning, Georgia, December 19, 1956. He had just completed his work in the Emory University Library School and had accepted a position at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. He was an alumnus of the Naval Academy.

WILMER L. HALL, state librarian of Virginia from 1934 to 1946, died January 25.

LOU S. SHINE, a member of the staff of the University of North Carolina Library from 1937 until 1953, died January 12.

FRANZ WIELAND, formerly librarian in the University of Tübingen Library, died April 1, at the age of eighty-four.

## Simplifying Library Acquisitions With University Purchasing

THE UTOPIAN DREAM of all librarians, and especially acquisition librarians, is to have complete freedom in placing book, continuation, and periodical orders directly without having to go through any intermediate university purchasing department. In a state university this is often impossible due to various rigid purchasing procedures that must be followed. Several years ago the Ohio State University was no exception. All university orders had to be placed through the University Purchasing Department and all such orders had to be received, checked, and forwarded by Stores and Receiving to the Library. However, the goal has now been realized by the Ohio State University Libraries. The transformation from a rigidly controlled system by the University Purchasing Department was a five-year process, which was implemented by an understanding of library acquisition problems on the part of members of the University Purchasing Department, and a desire to cooperate with the Library in solving its acquisition problems.

The first change occurred in 1948-49, when permission was granted to the Director of Libraries to order out-of-print books and periodicals directly from the dealer offering them for sale. A confirming order was sent to the University Purchasing Department after the material had been received by the Library. The primary reason for this permission was

to prevent the loss of encumbered library funds, and the secondary reason was to enable the Library to procure many books and periodicals whose immediate availability was uncertain.

When such orders were processed through the University Purchasing Department, funds were encumbered for the purchase; consequently, these funds were lost to the Library when it was discovered that the material was not available too late in the quarter to permit the use of the funds for ordering in-print items.

Until the fall of 1950, out-of-print book and periodical orders by the Library were placed by writing an individual business letter asking the vendor to consider it an official order. This type of procedure was adopted to comply with an apparent desire by the University Purchasing Department to prevent any request having the appearance of an official order from being placed from any other entity of the University, thereby obligating the University Purchasing Department for payment. However, in the fall of 1950/51, a "form letter order" was printed and put into operation in an effort to expedite this type of order.

This direct method of ordering was due in part to the growth of the Library, which naturally tends to demand a higher proportion of books from abroad, from antiquarian catalogs, from small and little known sources. Ordering from these sources resulted in a high percentage of cancellations for items which were not available or which had been sold before the order was received. This direct

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*Mr. Matthews is acquisitions librarian, Ohio State University.*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
ACQUISITION DEPARTMENT  
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

Order No. ....

Date .....

1. Report any item which is in press or temporarily out of stock.
2. Report before sending any item which is part of a series, unless order notes series.
3. Bill in U. S. dollars, or state current rate of exchange.
4. Bill the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY in quadruplicate.

QUANTITY	ITEM
	<i>Acquisition Librarian</i>

Form 6002

*OSU's Form Letter Order*

method eliminated the extra delay in sending the order through the University Purchasing Department and having the material received and processed by Stores and Receiving and finally sent to the Library. As pointed out before, it also prevented the loss of encumbered library funds. The chief disadvantage of this direct method of ordering was the amount of clerical work involved after the items had been received. It was necessary to list each item and its price on a requisition in the Library and list them again on a confirming order in the University Purchasing Department in order to encumber funds and satisfy other requirements of normal purchasing and bookkeeping transactions.

The above system functioned until 1953, when permission was granted to the Director of Libraries to use a "John Doe blanket order." "John Doe" is an

inclusive term for firms which enables the Acquisition Department to include many firms on one requisition and one purchase order number. Requisitions were actually and not figuratively written to "John Doe" for "rare, out-of-print books and fugitive material" purchased from domestic or foreign booksellers in varying amounts at the beginning of each quarter and sent to the University Purchasing Department.

The University Purchasing Department would then issue a purchase order number, and invoices received and approved were paid for up to the amount of the purchase order without typing the titles and prices on a requisition and again on a confirming order. The advantage of the "John Doe blanket order" lay in the great efficiency in preventing loss of funds allocated for the purchase of books and the elimination of the unnec-



essary typing and retyping of orders and requisitions by the University Purchasing Department. It should be noted that the above applied only to rare, out-of-print and fugitive material. Direct orders through the University Purchasing Department were still required for current material purchased in the United States.

The next development came in the Fall of 1954, when the Library was released from a quarterly book and periodical budget and placed on an annual book and periodical budget. This was a much-discussed item with the personnel of the University Purchasing Department. However, the process was not foreign to them, as an annual budget had been in operation in the 1920's and 1930's. The Library justified an annual budget on the following points:

1. The most important single advantage of an annual budget would be in preventing the closing, by the University Purchasing Department, of purchase orders that are not totally used each quarter.
2. The quarterly budget requires an undue amount of time spent in checking invoices, open purchase orders, balances, outstanding orders, and closed purchase orders, by the Acquisition Department, to encumber and spend its funds four times a year. An annual budget would reduce this amount of work, thereby releasing time to be used advantageously on other projects in the Acquisition Department.
3. An annual budget would enable the Acquisition Department, with the aid of the faculty, to spend departmental allocations more efficiently, more nearly completely, and would prevent one department from over- or under-spending. It would also make it possible for the Acquisition Department to send out quarterly financial statements of the book budget to the faculty concerned.
4. An annual budget would prevent such poor business procedures as: carrying invoices over from one quarter to the next or breaking larger invoices into

smaller ones, and reserving the summer for processing and catching up on invoices that could not be approved for payment in previous quarters.

5. An annual budget would enable the Acquisition Department to take advantage of special offers, sales, and quotations which it is unable to do on a quarterly system.
6. Since a large proportion of Ohio State orders is for books published abroad, it is difficult to complete the transaction within a three-month period. Further, it is impossible to know whether or not the order will be supplied. Orders are often placed for out-of-print books as offered in dealers' catalogs, and such items must be placed promptly when the catalog is published; but this may mean placing the order at the end of a quarter.
7. The Acquisition Department is normally faced with two peak seasons for book orders. These peaks are generally reached in the fall and the winter quarters, with a tapering off during the spring quarter. These peaks are created by several factors, such as the activity of new faculty members, establishment of new courses, and new research undertaken at the University. Another factor is the habit of publishers to concentrate on publishing and releasing new titles during the fall and winter.

The final step to the annual budget goal was reached January, 1956, through the willingness of the University Purchasing Department to work out more efficient and timesaving procedures for handling current trade publications. The Library was permitted to place orders for current publications directly with the vendor, as had been done for some time in the case of out-of-print, rare, and fugitive materials.

This represented a very substantial improvement in the entire acquisition program, in the amount of work required to process requisitions and invoices in the Acquisition Department, and in the University Purchasing Department.

The Acquisition Department now places directly with the vendor all domestic or foreign "John Doe" orders for current material as well as for rare, fugitive, and out-of-print items. Extreme care is exercised to insure that invoices exceeding \$500 to any one vendor are not paid on a "John Doe" purchase order, but that separate purchase orders are written to those vendors with whom we do a substantial business. This procedure is due to the fact that on orders over \$500 the University Purchasing Department must secure a vendor's certificate of "no collusion."

The advantages of direct ordering by the Acquisition Department for current materials can be summarized as follows:

1. fewer requisitions to write
2. more flexibility in placing orders
3. one less budget file to maintain
4. receipt of books from two to four weeks earlier
5. less delay and misrouting of invoices received
6. fewer purchase orders to write and close

The Acquisition Department processes

invoices in quadruplicate by placing on each invoice the purchase order number and the date, and by having the Acquisition Librarian sign each copy of the invoice.

This procedure is in accordance with instructions issued by the University Purchasing Department. The fourth copy of the invoice is retained in the Acquisition Department for bookkeeping purposes; the other copies go to the University Purchasing Department, University Auditor, and State Auditor.

In summary, the Acquisition Department now has complete authority in purchasing books, periodicals, continuations, and other library materials. The Purchase Division of the Acquisition Department types a seven-part multiple order form, and places all orders directly. This authority was achieved on a step-by-step basis, and only after each step had proved satisfactory did the next step develop. It was imperative at all times to have a clear understanding of the problems of the Library Acquisition Department and of the University Purchasing Department and to work toward a mutually advantageous system.

## Remington Rand Grant Renewed

A second grant of \$5,000 from the Remington Rand division of Sperry Rand Corporation continues ACRL's Remington Rand Fund, established as a part of the ACRL grants program in 1956. The fund will be distributed for use in purchase of equipment by college libraries. Subgrants will be made from the Remington Rand Fund in the fall by the ACRL Committee on Foundation Grants.

The Remington Rand grant brings the total of the funds to be distributed in subgrants by ACRL in the fall of 1957 to \$40,000. Grants of \$30,000 from the U. S. Steel Foundation and \$5,000 from the New York Times Company were announced in the May issue of *CRL*. Instructions to be followed in submitting applications for subgrants to the ACRL Committee on Foundation Grants will be published in the September issue.

# Subgrants from Lilly Endowment

## Go to Nine Libraries

Nine college and university libraries are recipients of subgrants from the \$26,000 grant to ALA made by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. The subgrants were made by the ACRL Committee on Foundation Grants after careful review of seventy-three applications from institutions in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio.

Aurora College, Aurora, Ill.; Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.; Denison University, Granville, Ohio; DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Goshen College, Goshen, Ind.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Roosevelt University, Chicago; Union College, Barbourville, Ky.; and Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, are the institutions receiving grants.

In making the grant to ALA, the Lilly Endowment stated as its purpose the promotion of "the more extensive and imaginative use of library resources by undergraduate students." In requesting applications, Arthur Hamlin, chairman of the ACRL Foundation Grants Committee, commented: "These grants should make important contributions to the educational functions of the institutions involved and at the same time set precedents and establish practices which may be adopted by other colleges. . . . The Committee will use its best judgment in taking a few considered risks with imaginative and untried programs, and yet must be certain that not all the funds are expended in noble experiments."

The Committee was disappointed that the applications reflected a scarcity of really "imaginative" projects, but was pleased with their wealth of statements of thoughtful and useful projects for promoting the use of library resources

with undergraduates. A brief summary of the projects for which subgrants were awarded follows.

### AURORA COLLEGE

Aurora College received a subgrant for the extension of the audio-visual services and resources of its library "for use by individual students under conditions planned by the class instructor and controlled and supervised by the library." The program financed by the subgrant will be under the direction of Ethel W. Tapper, librarian and professor of English.

### BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

A program for the creation and use of "recorded explications of poetry" will result from the subgrant to Ball State Teachers College. "The program," according to the application prepared by Librarian Marion B. Grady, "is designed not only to develop the holdings of Ball State Teachers College Library in taped discussions of particular poems by specialists in literature but also to develop a set of master recordings from which other tapes may be cut for the benefit of other institutions."

### DENISON UNIVERSITY

Denison received a grant to place twenty-four collections of paperback books in residence halls and other locations heavily frequented by students. Except for a core of the same titles, each group of books will be different, and the collections will be rotated in the various locations. Denison's application includes an excellent list of the books to be provided. It comments: "The program is based on the belief that readers are created, at least in part, through con-



venient access to books, and that if a college succeeds in creating undergraduate readers, it matters little whether the stimulus was received through classroom, college library, residence hall book collection, or college bookstore. Lois E. Engleman, librarian of Denison, will direct the project.

#### DEPAUW UNIVERSITY

Audio-visual activities are the basis of DePauw's project also. The Lilly grant will provide basic equipment and materials for the expansion and increased use of the audio-visual facilities of DePauw's new Roy O. West Library. Use of the grant will be at the direction of Librarian Russell S. Dozer.

#### GOSHEN COLLEGE

The subgrant to Goshen College will support a program in which students themselves will prepare annotated bibliographies for their regular courses. It will be used specifically to complete certain periodical files and to purchase necessary bibliographies. Expenditure of the subgrant will be by Librarian James R. Clemens.

#### PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Purdue's project will promote with the fullest possible use of advertising, even "huckstering" techniques, student use of a collection of paperbacks prominently located in its library as a "free bookstore." It will endeavor to introduce students to a well-selected book collection that will introduce them to "the whole range of interests of 'ladies and gentlemen'—the popular, the curious, the intellectual, the scientific, the newsy, the historical, in short, the 'appealing.'"

"Reading among Purdue undergraduates," states the Purdue application, "is often a sheer skill and nothing more, comparable to what dumb-bell handling was in physical education fifty years ago. Physical education has advanced to the understanding that the playing of

games, usually just for fun, is a better type exercise, and the use of reading for similar pleasure and excitement should likewise be added to the Purdue students' capacity."

The project will be under the direction of Librarian John H. Moriarty.

#### ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Marjorie C. Keenleyside will direct Roosevelt's compilation of a library handbook. As Roosevelt is an urban university with a large proportion of irregularly scheduled students, it has special problems in the production of a handbook. The Lilly grant will enable it to publish a "conversational" handbook which "will bring out not only the rudiments of library use, but also sections on reading for fun, seeking answers to personal problems, selecting a career, linking hobbies or club work with library materials, enjoying music and art through the library, and using library services outside the University."

#### UNION COLLEGE

Union will be enabled by the Lilly grant to support a program "helping the faculty in their task of providing motivation and instruction to students." The program will provide visiting consultants on the general subject of "The Library in College Instruction," faculty members committing themselves to service regular hours each week in the library as consultants to students, and the training of student assistants to act as student consultants after the first year of the program. The work will be directed by Librarian Luther A. Bennett.

#### WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

The Lilly Grant will furnish funds for the Western College for Women to purchase books and related materials for a special reading room in its library devoted to the College's Intercultural Studies program. The project will be supervised by Librarian Esther I. Duggleby.

# Review Articles

## Wills of the Justices

*The Wills of the Justices; a Collection of the Wills and Testaments of Twenty-Three Justices of the United States Supreme Court.* Ed. by John C. Hogan. Los Angeles: Ray Fielding Productions, 1956. Distributed by Oceana Publications, New York. \$20. (Microfilm.)

This collection, which I am informed is the first installment of what is to be a complete publication of the wills (or of information concerning interstate administration of the estates) of all justices of the Supreme Court of the United States about whom such information is obtainable, is extremely interesting. I do not know how great will be its practical value. However, I should think that, at least when it is completed, the collection could be a mine of information to biographers, historians, and commentators on the social scene in past years. In the present selection, attention has been focused on the Chief Justices, ending with William Howard Taft, on the members of the court participating in the Dred Scott decision, and on a group of other Associate Justices—David J. Brewer, John M. Harlan (the first), Horace H. Lurton, Stanley Matthews, Joseph McKenna, John McKinley, Samuel F. Miller, William Strong, and William B. Woods.

The first two wills, those of John Jay and Oliver Ellsworth, offer an interesting contrast. Jay's is verbose and detailed, with an elaborate introduction giving thanks to the Deity for numerous specific benefits to John Jay as well as for His general care of mankind. Ellsworth, to the contrary, put his entire will on a single pithy page, with no exordium whatever. These two types of draftsmanship we still have with us. The other wills afford examples of various styles of composition, as well as of variant states of fortune, and concern or unconcern with affairs of business and of domestic property.

After reading this microfilmed collection, I infer that the function of microfilming is the reproduction of material which, for one reason or another, cannot be published

profitably in conventional form. However, at the end of the reading process, my eyes were much more tired than would have been the case after reading ordinary material in good light for a like period. Certainly, despite the amount of space which could be saved, I shall not advocate putting all our libraries into microfilm. Where the material consisted of photostatic reproduction of handwritten documents, particularly if the writing was either obscure or unique, it was almost impossible to decipher. This must be considered a defect of the microfilm device at present, though obviously one would be foolish to predict that it never will be overcome. However, even though the reproduction were perfect, I believe that there would be less strain in reading a conventionally manufactured book. Nevertheless, as to rare and otherwise unobtainable matter, let us, by all means, have it on microfilm.—*Maurice H. Merrill, University of Oklahoma.*

## Filing Rules

### And Practice

*Filing Rules for the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.* By Processing Department, U. S. Library of Congress. Washington, 1956. 274p. \$2.25. (Available from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents.)

In a foreword, John Cronin, Director of the Processing Department, explains that this printed and bound book of rules originated in a loose-leaf edition for the Library staff, begun by James K. Boyland, revised by several committees, and compiled into a comprehensive code by the late Linn R. Blanchard. Others at the Library of Congress have assisted in gathering examples, editing the final copy, and preparing the index. The work truly exemplifies corporate authorship, and if anyone deserves the major credit, it is Charles A. Cutter, the fourth edition of whose classed rules (1904)

are, *au fond*, the beginning of all further effort.

The work is divided into two parts: the rules in use and the ones the Library of Congress proposes to adopt as time and staff make possible. It is very likely the most complete and painstaking book of filing rules ever published, and the copious examples in conspicuous bold-face type explain in detail whatever the text of the rules may have left in doubt. The introduction sets forth the basic rules in four pages, about half of which is in bold-face type. The remainder of the book, and nine-tenths of its index, is made up of amplifications, clarifications, excellent examples, and very many curious exceptions—the reason that large catalogs require an elaborate manual for the filers.

Where Cutter's *Rules* cover the problems in ten pages, his rules "grown up" take 161 larger pages, though happily in larger print. But one idea has not grown up with the problems. Both the parent and its offspring presume to arrange things largely as the public is said to want them. Cutter proposed to teach the user, when necessary, and his explanation of the "person, place," rule is rather characteristic: "The arrangement is arbitrary." The first paragraph of the Introduction to the LC Rules contains this apologetic, if not prayerful, sentence: "If an arrangement seems arbitrary, there is usually a reason for it; for it should be assumed that it is always the aim to arrange entries in such a way that they may be found as quickly and easily as possible by the users of the catalog."

The rules on which the structure of the whole book rests seem straightforward enough. The first is the familiar "File word by word and letter by letter," as uttered to all new filers by all old catalogers. The second rule provides for the order of punctuation which is, in effect, a subdivision mark—comma after surnames, comma after forenames; for subjects: dash, parenthesis, comma, in that order; for place names, the period after the entry word. The third rule is the equally familiar "person, place, thing, and title."

But with rule four, one feels that he has pressed his luck too far. The order is generally main entry, added entry, and subject entry. An important exception is made for *place arrangement*, the Library of Congress

term for its major development away from its own rules, and the other exceptions follow, demanding a great deal of knowledge on the part of the filer. Of course, peculiarities of language, abbreviations, letters, signs, etc., must have a place, but one notes immediately that such visual signals as italicized words have no correspondence to a special exception. "Religious denominations" constitute a spectacular exception to the rules for filing of corporate authors. This requires the filer to know what a "religious denomination" is and presumes that such bodies have distinctive names and keep them all the time. What is done with the Theosophical Society, with the First Zen Society of New York, with the Ramakrishna Society? Someone, cataloger or filer, needs rich experience to be able to tell when the alphabetic order must be replaced, without visual indication, by a classed order.

Significantly, the alternate rules provide that main and added entry be interfiled and that religious denominations be treated mostly by alphabetic procedures. The tendency of the alternate rules is away from the classed procedures that Cutter instituted, away from alphabetic procedures in the filing of numerals, and generally toward adherence to a rule of the sequential signal over unindicated knowledge which the filer is supposed to have. In the alternate rules, subject headings are to be filed dash, comma, parenthesis as in the *ALA Filing Code*, which is called a better arrangement (cf. p.145). In the body of the rules, the requirement for Literature Headings that (Collections) and (Selections, Extracts, etc.) precede even the dash, not to mention (Comedy) and (Tragedy), is an annoying exception, however desirable it may seem to have the whole before any of its parts.

Throughout the section on subject headings one has the apprehension that catalogers may use several criteria for the choice of punctuation, and filers may decide that punctuation indicates entirely different decisions. On p.144, the *Filing Rules* explain that a mistake has occurred, from time to time, and the filer is to call for the Senior Filer so that "the correction can be made." This is for the distinction between racial and linguistic adjective, which is signaled by a comma between it and the preceding



word, which it modifies, as opposed to geographical subdivisions, which are signaled by a dash. The distinction can be preserved so long as racial and linguistic adjectives differ in shape from the geographical name. But the trend of the language seems to be otherwise. Granted that we have Portuguese for Portugal, French for France, but what do we have as the linguistic or racial adjective for London, Antwerp, Boston? What will we need for Seoul, Laos, and Utah? We speak of a "New York dialect," a "Pusan accent," and the use of a noun adjunct seems always to gain ground. Once the distinction disappears, how will the filer be sure that, if one can imagine it, the dash between *Art-Seoul* is not really meant to be *Art, Seoul*, and, more important, what user can comprehend the really delicate inference of the punctuation? Who will decide whether the error is the cataloger's or the filer's? How will the obviously necessary *see* references be filed?

The problems of filing originate with the choice of entry, and the logic of the arrangement ought not to be independent of the visual signals given. When one signal, such as parenthesis, indicates several different logical or grammatical categories, the filer must undo what the cataloger has done. This requires a degree of skill and judgment which can be achieved, not by in-service training, but by professional education. Carried to its ultimate fulfillment, the education necessary will give us a new branch of librarianship, to join the documentalists and archivists. What they will call themselves, I don't know—perhaps sequentialists.

Consider the attainments required of a filer, as the rules presuppose them, and imagine fifty years' growth in libraries. Though we may expect the average informed filer to know that 10 in French is *dix*, even that 89 is *quatre-vingt-neuf*, though we may supply the spelling in brackets after the numerals for unusual languages, who is to decide what spelling is proper for languages like Japanese, which distinguish between round objects, flat objects, numbers of men, and so on? Will not either the cataloger or the filer need to have a working knowledge of Japanese to know whether a Romanized book title employs the correct form of the

number in the spelling supplied? Either the revisers in the catalog room or the Senior Filer will have to be accomplished linguists. Though the articles (*a*, *and*, *the*) and cardinal numerals are listed for 28 languages, the Asian and African languages must be dealt with as they reach prominence. Even now the distinction between articles in the nominative case and those in other cases requires a knowledge of gender in German: *Der* is also feminine genitive singular and dative singular. *Die* is also accusative plural and makes a knowledge of number necessary, and *das* is not only nominative but also accusative for neuter nouns, and a knowledge of case, dependent as it is on syntax, is also necessary.

If Cutter's ten pages of rules had doubled each decade, they would in 1954 have required 160 pages. Apparently the Library of Congress is keeping up quite well with its 161 pages of rules this year. But carry this process on, and how will anyone make his way through the 5,000-odd pages which will be required at the end of this century? As world communication broadens and expands and the great social changes among the once primitive peoples of the world continue, is it too unreasonable to suppose that something like this would happen?

There is no quibbling over the compactness, the printing, and the arrangement of these rules. The book is of unquestionable value to any library using Library of Congress cards, whatever filing rules that library may follow. Though it leaves out some fascinating exceptions and distinctions (such as the difference between Portuguese *á* and *a*, the treatment of the ampersand "&" as a sign—alphabetized *and*, except when it occurs as a part of a conventional title for music, where it is a comma) which occur in the finest print, the index is as inclusive as it can be. The arrangement of the book by catchword titles, all in alphabetic order, and the indexing of specific entries, with references using a code equivalent of the catchword title and a Roman numeral as chapter and verse of the rules, presupposing some familiarizing, is doubtless most practical.

Still, one cannot help wondering if this excellent book is not much more a guide to a complicated practice rather than a set

of rules for the strategy in which both cataloger and user are engaged. We cannot say that we *know* how users prefer items filed in a catalog, whether a certain user really expects identical items to be together or believes that the alphabetic order has, naturally, scattered them. We have always guessed that we are doing what a mythical majority of the users want, but we have never really known how many of the users even have a preference, let alone know that some variation is possible. One wonders why the new filer, eager to show his knowledge of the alphabet, does not represent the untrained user. If a rule is hard for him, it is almost certain to be hard for those like him.

Would we be playing this game of strategy with more skill if we established a rule and stuck to it, regardless of where the card landed? If so, the rule would have to be devised by catalogers themselves, and it would have to ordain, once and for all, the choice of entry, whether main or added, whether subject or series, according to some objective analysis of which signs and symbols are going to equal what. We would have to presume that our object is not to give the user the exceptions we guess he wants, but in every case we would have to show him that we are honestly adhering to the rule which we insist that he must learn if he wants to play at all.

One wishes that the *Filing Rules* could be made a standard part of a high-school course in the use of a library. But, actually, as the alternate rules indicate, they are not quite standardized even for the Library of Congress itself, and, in any case, no high-school student could read that there is usually a reason for a seemingly arbitrary arrangement without thinking that the unreasonable arrangements predominate, and that the word usually is an outright misapprehension, if not a lie. He is quite free to assume that the aim of the cataloger has been to play a fierce game of hide-and-seek with him, though he has neither the disposition nor the time, nor—to tell the truth, as he might not—does he have the knowledge to win, even many years later when he is working on his dissertation.—Jay E. Daily, Paula K. Lazarus Memorial Library, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York.

## Documentation in Action

*Documentation in Action; Based on 1956 Conference on Documentation at Western Reserve University.* By Jesse H. Shera, Allen Kent, [and] James W. Perry. New York: Reinhold; London: Chapman & Hall, 1956.

The conference recorded in this book (referred to throughout the text as the Conference on the Practical Utilization of Recorded Knowledge—Present and Future) was held on January 16 to 18, 1956. Some 670 persons attended, including librarians, documentalists, scientists, lawyers, and experts on machine computing, operations research, information theory, and language. The object of the conference was "the promotion of understanding and cooperation among organizations and individuals representing a wide variety of interests, with four particular foci:

- a. The use of information and its relation to the structure of recorded information and the patterns of recourse to it.
- b. The contribution which certain specialized fields of knowledge, e.g., operations research, information theory, etc., might make to improving the utilization of graphic records.
- c. The development and improvement of methods, systems, and equipment for the organization and correlation of information.
- d. The training of personnel."

The book is made up of five parts. Part one consists of seven "state of the art" chapters" on fields chosen as basic. These were prepared by committees and distributed before the conference. Part two sketches out what machines, systems, education, cooperation, and language study might contribute to better documentation. Parts three, four, and five respectively "summarize the panel meetings," report discussions on possible cooperation in documentation of various subjects, and assess desirable future research.

This is a review of the book, not the conference, which the reviewer did not attend. The book is disappointing in matter and

presentation. Parts one and two, the formal contributions, are mostly ponderous and repetitive to an exasperating degree and often verbose. Matters which must have been commonplace to all present, such as the difficulties caused by the rising flood of publications, the need to base decisions on sound information and the inadequacy of language for exact communication are dealt with repeatedly, at elementary level, and length. Some authors beat about a number of bushes before tackling their subjects.

Clotted jargon like "the point of discontinuance of implementation" for "the time to stop" (p.46) is mercifully rare, but tripping over verbiage is less so, e.g. "Consider the possibilities inherent in the projected construction of the Aswan High Dam Project on the Upper Nile" (p.172). As a result of all this the "'state of the art' chapters" make 159 pages (over seventy thousand words). One art that might, in the circumstances, have been fairly fully treated, the established methods of documentation/librarianship, gets less than eleven pages.

There is a good chapter in this section on education in librarianship by Egan, Focke, Shera, and Tauber, and a glossary, especially useful for computer terms, by Mack and Taylor. The use of recorded knowledge, a difficult theme, is well, if rather tediously, covered by Egan and Henkle. They, unfortunately, repeat Bradford's dubious statement that only about one-third of useful papers in science are abstracted, without later comments on it.

Of the six chapters of part two, "Programs for the future," that by Grosch on machine computers is refreshing in style and downright in approach. Part three, "Discussion," which records very little discussion, has sixteen papers and a report of a discussion on education. The papers are short and more to the point than earlier chapters but uneven in quality. Six are on cooperative and centralized processing in various fields; the four on language and documentation are useful introductions. Three more are on the application of operations research, information theory, and machine computing to documentation.

The eight chapters of part four report six meetings on information processing in

various fields, one on machine translation and a paper on the programs of UNESCO. The single chapter of part five discusses needed research.

How is it that a book written by many distinguished people adds so little to our knowledge? It looks as if the conference tried to do too much. "Cooperative information processing" has failed in many fields; the sections on it deal largely with centralized processing, and the whole could probably have been assigned to a separate conference without loss. Education for librarianship has been discussed much and often by those competent to do so. Little good was done by fresh discussions with others. There seems to have been little control or coordination of papers read; far too much irrelevance got in. It is ironical that so many writers on this subject do not see the importance in "utilization of recorded knowledge" of the clear and concise recording of knowledge. The feeling among scholars that short, clear words and sentences are unscholarly dies hard. All this could have been overcome by thorough editing and selection, and the book cut by at least a third. As it is, the librarian and documentalist will learn little from it, and the laymen who (judging from the blurb) are expected to read it will probably lack the needed perseverance.—*D. J. Campbell, Aslib, London.*

## Solving Library Problems: A Comment

The article by Fernando Peñalosa and the important announcement of the establishment of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., both in the November, 1956, issue of *CRL*, called to mind a rather puzzling thing about librarians. Why is it that so many suggestions, such as that by Mr. Peñalosa, are made and so little is done about them? May I offer as an answer that we have no valid way of testing the suggestion in advance? Our only way of dealing with these and other suggested improvements is to retreat behind the statement that trying it out would cost too much money. This makes me wonder if the Council on Library Resources, Inc., will not come to merit the defi-



nition of its parent foundation as "a large body of money completely surrounded by librarians who want some."

If our only method of dispensing finally with suggestions is to try them out—and some would be fairly costly if they should prove to be mistakes—does this not commit librarians always to a trial-and-error method of improvement? Does not the blind faith put in trial-and-error rather painfully indicate the lack of any general theory which would provide for a choice between experiments?

As an example, let us grant that Mr. Peñalosa's facts and statistics are beyond reproach. Certainly a failure of communication somewhere is indicated. How shall we correct it? We could say that the failure is in the classes in the use of the library which many institutions of higher learning conduct. We could suggest an elaborate study of such courses and a very concerted effort to improve them by such grants and pilot projects as will quickly correct the condition. Or we could say, with justice, that students using the catalog should have some idea of the nature of the book they may wish to consult. Let us provide that the main entry card—which conforms to rules so complex that only librarians can reasonably be expected to know in advance how to find the main entry card for a book—shall have complete bibliographic information. The subject and title cards will have only those headings, plus the title and date of publication, to identify the book and an annotation explaining how much of the book pertains to the major subject entry, which would explain how much pertains to other subjects. There are other methods, but given only these three, how would we decide which to try?

If we choose the experiment that seems cheapest at present, we may be saddled with the one that will be most expensive to give up and the one that will be least fruitful. We need, in order to make predictions, some body of scientific theory that enables us to calculate results in advance. That is precisely what we do not have. We do have standards that avoid the issue of cost. We have a list of aspirations, but no real compilation of reasonable expectancy.

The statement of the plans for the Council on Library Resources, Inc., was painful in another way. The emphasis seems to be on importing experts to come in and assist, if not bail out, librarians. Other disciplines are to be evaluated for their usefulness in this crisis of the "glut of publication"; librarianship's methods and procedures are to be re-evaluated. While we can all be glad for help when we need it, does it not come bearing the motto "you have been tried in the balance and found wanting?" A further painful fact is the insistence on machines and devices, obviously instructed by people smart enough to deal with them. But how can we develop a machine to solve our problems until we know what the problems are?

May I respectfully suggest that the problem of research libraries is perhaps of longer range than the Council of Library Resources, Inc., seems to indicate in its statement. Indeed, librarianship is about at the point that medicine was in the period preceding Pasteur. What we must have is the basic research which will not only uncover the way of dealing with the continuing and growing demand for information, which libraries uniquely can answer, but prove theory which will enable libraries to perpetuate themselves, and improve—to the point where the increase in available material will not be considered a crisis but an opportunity for added service. What we need, I think, much more than devices, are the methods by which we can test the success or failure of our procedure by purely objective techniques, so far as scientific method has enabled good researchers to rid themselves of preconceptions and protect themselves from unseen bias.

The problem of research libraries is of sufficiently long range to make investigation of the education of librarians a prime necessity, to make the encouragement of basic research into pure theory the major endeavor of any organization in the field, and to provide for such legislative acts among librarians themselves as will replace their desire for dictation in the methods and procedures of their cooperation.—Jay E. Dailey, *Paula K. Lazrus Memorial Library, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York.*

## ACRL Microcard Series—Abstracts of Titles

WEEMS, J. EDDIE, JR., 1924—

A study of American newspaper libraries. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. (92 l. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 79) Master's paper, Florida State University, 1954. Bibliography: 1. 89-92. 3 cards. \$.75.

Progress of newspaper libraries has been steady but not easy. Four major problems have retarded development: lack of recognition of newspaper libraries, lack of qualified personnel, lack of standardization, and lack of space. Despite these factors, newspaper libraries are expanding both in number and in space and scope of individual libraries. Efforts are being made to standardize practices among U. S. newspaper libraries. Many improvements are still to be made and many problems remain. It is up to the newspaper librarian to help solve them.

PARKER, JOHN AUSTIN, 1920—

The Books Across the Sea Library in the United States; its establishment, purposes, and operation. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. (vi, 80 l. part. mount. illus., 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 80) Thesis (M.L.S.)—Pratt Institute, 1955. Bibliography: 1. 74-76. 3 cards. \$.75.

A discussion which includes sections on the history of Books Across the Sea, methods of selecting United States publications to be sent to Britain as interpreters of everyday American life, the Reading Room in New York—its methods of processing as well as its activities and services—and the use of the British publications housed in the Library and in libraries, schools, and reading groups throughout the United States.

PADDOCK, CAROLINE, 1907—

Accreditation standards for the libraries of professional schools; analysis of the requirements of twenty-two accrediting agencies. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. (vii, 139 l. tables. 28 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 81) Thesis (M.L.S.)—University of California, 1954. Bibliography: 1. 127-139. 4 cards. \$1.

The standards of twenty-two recognized agencies which accredit professional schools were examined with a view to determining the place of the library in the accreditation picture. It was found that all the agencies include the library among the areas to be considered by their visitation committees, but that wide variation exists in the form, volume, and specificity of the various statements of standards. The study isolates, categorizes, and analyzes the specific requirements of the individual agencies pertaining to (1) library holdings, (2) use of the library, (3) quarters, (4) staff, (5) financial support, (6) hours observed, and (7) administrative organization.

JOHNSON, ROBERT KELLOGG, 1913—

Report on the Air University Library. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. (vi, 72 l. diagrs. part. fold. map. 29 cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 82) Air University Library study of libraries in selected military educational institutions, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Bibliography: 1. 68-72. 3 cards. \$.75.

The abstract concerning the series of which this study is a part was published in *CRL*, vol. 17, pp.533-34.

## Toth New Editor of Microcard Series

Mrs. Margaret K. Toth, editor at the Rochester University Press, has been appointed to succeed Lawrence S. Thompson as editor of the ACRL Microcard Series. Mr. Thompson instituted the microcard series for ACRL and has, in a large measure, been responsible for its success. He resigned in order to devote more time to others of his myriad of interests. Mrs. Toth has worked closely with the ACRL Microcard Series since its inception and brings to her new post an unrivalled combination of abilities especially suited for it.

## Books Received

- A Bibliography for the TVA Program.* By Bernard L. Foy. Knoxville, Tennessee: Technical Library, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1957. 46p.
- A Directory of Library Periodicals Published in the Continental United States.* Sponsored by The Library Periodicals Round Table, American Library Association. Comp. by Phillips Temple (and) John Harvey. Pittsburg, Kan., State College Library, 1957. 44p.
- A Guide for Games.* Comp. by D. Cyril Joynson. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957. 302p. \$7.50.
- American Indian and White Relations to 1830: Needs and Opportunities for Study.* An Essay by William N. Fenton; a Bibliography by L. H. Butterfield. Wilcomb E. Washburn, and William N. Fenton. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957. 138p.
- Annuaire des Organisations Internationales. Yearbook of International Organizations, 1956-57.* 6th éd. Bruxelles: Union des Associations Internationales, 1957. 1266p. \$10.
- Aviation Medicine: An Annotated Bibliography, 1952 Literature.* By Arnold J. Jacobius and Madeleine J. Wilkins. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, Technical Information Division, 1956. 204p.
- Basic Filing Rules for Medium-sized Libraries; A Compend Filing Code for Catalogs of 120 to 2,000 Trays.* By Gertrude Moakley, foreword by Rudolf Flesch. New York: William-Frederick Press, 1957. 60p. \$2.00.
- Bibliography of New Guides and Aides to Public Documents Use, 1953-1956.* Comp. by Jerome K. Wilcox. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1957. 16p. \$1.50.
- Bibliothekswervwaltungslehre.* By Horst Kunze. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1956. 342p. DM 15. (Lehbücher für den Nachwuchs an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken, Bd. 1.)
- Clue to the Resources and Services of Brooklyn College Library.* By Rose Z. Sellers. Brooklyn 10, N.Y.: Brooklyn College Library, 1957. 24p. Single copies free.
- Early Electrical Machines.* By Bern Dibner. Norwalk, Conn.: Burndy Library, 1957. 57p. \$1.50. (Burndy Library Publication No. 14.)
- Gifts to the Emory University Libraries, 1955-56.* [Emory University, Ga.: The University?] 1956. 18p.
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- Guide to Inter-American Legal Studies; A Selective Bibliography of Works in English.* Comp. by S. A. Bayitch. Coral Gables: University of Miami Law Library, 1957. 297p.
- Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft.* Begründet von Fritz Milkau. 2., verm. und verb. Aufl. hrsg. von Georg Leyh. 3. Band, 17. Lfg.: Geschichte der Bibliotheken. Bearb. von Aloys Bomer et al. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1957. p.689-784. DM 16.
- Indexes to . . . Journal of the American Ceramic Society 1918-1955 [and] The American Ceramic Society Bulletin 1922-1955.* Comp. and ed. by Lola Schell Bigler [and others]. Columbus, Ohio: American Ceramic Society, 1957. 131p. \$5.00.
- John Cotton Dana; Librarian and Printer.* By William R. Lansberg. Lunenburg, Vt.: Stinehour Press, 1956. p.53-83. (*Printing & Graphic Arts*, vol. 4, no. 3, Sept. 1956.)
- Library Acquires Outstanding Titles in 1955-57 Biennium.* (University of Tennessee News Letter, vol. 36, no. 3, March, 1957.)
- Manual de Bibliologia.* By Isabel Pruna Lama-drid. Tomo 1. Habana: Compañía Editora de Libros y Folletos, 1954. 64p.
- Manuscript Cataloging.* By William Jerome Wilson. New York: Fordham University Press, 1956. 457-555p. \$1.90. (Offprint from *Tratado*, vol. XII.)
- Mrs. Gamp.* By Charles Dickens. A Facsimile of the Author's Prompt Copy. Foreword by Monica Dickens. Introduction and Notes by John D. Gordan. [New York] New York Public Library, 1956. 120p. \$6.
- Report to the Corporation of Brown University, July 1, 1956.* By John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R.I., 1957. 80p.
- Segregation and Desegregation; a Digest of Recent Research.* By Melvin M. Tumin. New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1957. 112p.
- Shakespeare's Four Giants.* By Blanche Coles. Rindge, N.H.: Richard E. Smith, 1957. 126p. \$2.50.
- The Clarke Historical Collection, with a List of Michigan Imprints.* Comp. by Arthur M. Fish. Mount Pleasant, Mich.: Central Michigan College Press, 1956. 46p.
- The Ford Foundation Annual Report October 1, 1955, to September 30, 1956* [n.p.] 1957. 286p.
- The Hampshire Inter-Library Center; A Survey of Its Background and Its Problems, With Recommendations for the Future.* By Keyes D. Metcalf. South Hadley: The Hampshire Inter-Library Center, 1957. 31p.
- The Student's Role in College Policy Making.* By Harry H. Lunn. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1957. 100p. \$1.00.
- Thoreau's Library.* By Walter Harding. Charlottesville, Va.: The University of Virginia Press, 1957. 102p.
- United States Influence on Norwegian Librarianship, 1890-1940.* By J. Periam Danton. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1957. 91p. \$2.00. (University of California Publications in Librarianship, v. 2, no. 1.)



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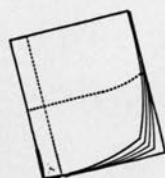
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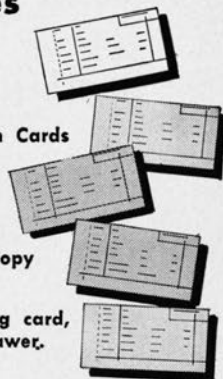
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SPOKEN POETRY ON RECORDS AND TAPES, an analytical index of currently available recordings. By Henry C. Hastings. 1957. (No. 18.) 52p. \$1.75. Paper.

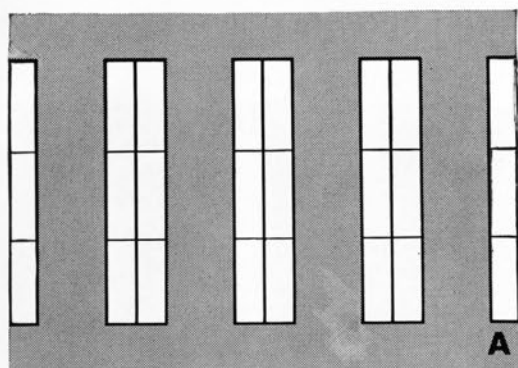
POOLE'S INDEX DATE AND VOLUME KEY. By Marian V. Bell and Jean C. Bacon, with an essay: Muted Voices From the Past, by John C. Hepler. 1957. (No. 19.) 59p. \$1.50. Paper.

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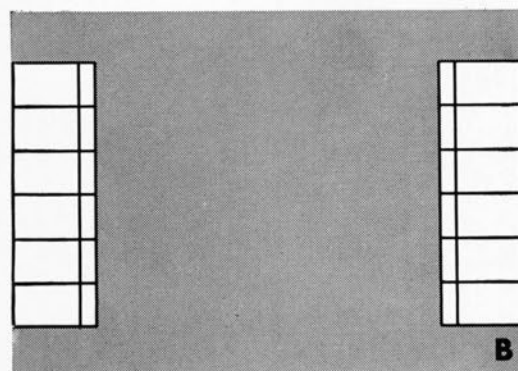
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